THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1932—VOL. XXIV, NO. 294

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

America Changes Presidents

Roosevelt Gets a Free Hand

Britain Welcomes New Head

France Sees War Debts Fall

Japan Hails Stimson's Recall

Hoover Grows Great in Defeat

THE United States changes horses in the middle of the stream. It elects a new President to replace the old, and does it with a determination that annihilates the force of the old order in the Senate, the House and wherever else it seemed to be a factor in the times. The result is regarded as not, primarily, Mr. Hoover's defeat, and still less as Mr. Roosevelt's victory; it is the voting mass venting an almost heedless passion for change. The result is an emotional protest against economic conditions as they are, an irresistible, if emotional, demand for a new order in the hope that, somehow and with some speed, it may bring in a new condition. The personalities of the two presidential candidates seem hardly to have counted; the economic arguments seem to have fallen on ears in no mood to listen. The President made a great plea for protection of vast recovery machinery in operation, but no plea could have been effective—No policies and no pleas could throw back that upheaving ocean's tide.

¶ The Administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt will have an exceptional opportunity. Besides having an abundance of substantial men from whom Cabinet selections may be made, the new President will have a Senate and a House wholly sympathetic to him politically. It is something that in planning and proposing the all-important measures that must come on economic recovery, tariffs, finances, the veterans' bonus, liquor, and foreign relations, the new President will not have to face bitter fights on Capitol Hill—No menace awaits the "new deal," whatever that may be.

¶ Britain shows the keenest interest in the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt. The London Times says the American people have chosen as their leader "a man who by birth and training is an aristocrat, by sympathy and principle is a democrat, and whose character and courage no enemy dare impugn." The Evening News sees new vigor and new liberalism brought to national policies. London admires President Hoover—It sees him a good sportsman in taking his defeat.

¶ France is pleased with the outcome of the American election. The French newspapers regard President-elect Roosevelt as more favorable to reduction of war debts than President Hoover. They see as a probability lower tariff on manufactured goods and the possibility of an American market for French wines. France remembers that President Wilson, who proposed the League of Nations, was a Democrat and that Roosevelt was a member of his Administration—It thus hopes the United States will take active part in European affairs.

¶ Italy believes it will benefit greatly by a change of régime in the United States. It sees its war debts reduced and a lowering of the tariff barriers that are keeping out Italian goods. The Fascists, under a rigid system of dictation, are fond of expressing contempt for popular elections, but they followed this one with the deepest interest, realizing its importance in world affairs. The present Italian-American relations are extremely cordial—Italy does not believe these will be destroyed by foreign policy changes.

¶ Japan is delighted with the election, one Tokyo journal announcing the result three hours before it was actually known. Tokyo sees a weakening of the American policy in the Far East. It sees a partial repudiation of the Stimson doctrine, which has given Japan most of its apprehension over the outcome in Manchuria. It anticipates a favorable lowering of tariffs, and silk and securities go up in response. One newspaper expresses the general feeling—"In foreign policy Roosevelt is certain to be more liberal."

¶ Already the figure of President Herbert Hoover begins to loom large in defeat. Bitter as repudiation must be to him, in the midst of a gigantic task well on its way, the able, courageous, hard-working man in the White House must see from the very hurricane vote itself that any man in his position would almost certainly have shared his fate. Financial hardships bred a passion that demanded a change—a change to almost anything—a change. When passion has spent itself, its immediate victim will undoubtedly find himself high in the public esteem. His works are his monument; they will not be scrapped; they will be carried on. A shift having been effected, the country will see more clearly now—Mr. Hoover is a great President, a great and beloved man.

Hoover Pledges His Support In Congratulating Successor

Receives News of Defeat Surrounded by Friends and Neighbors

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PALO ALTO, Calif., Nov. 9—Herbert Clark Hoover, defeated for re-election to the Presidency of the United States, early today congratulated his victorious opponent, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, for his "opportunity for service," dedicated himself to "every possible helpful effort," and prepared to take up the serious task that awaits him at Washington before his job ends officially March 4, next.

Today he made his plans to return to Washington at the end of this week by the Santa Fe route. He is taking four days of rest at his home, in preparation for a strenuous period with Congress before March 4.

The President is taking his defeat with complete philosophic calm, indeed his whole attitude when correspondents chatted with him today seemed to be one of relief. He plans to leave Washington as soon as President-elect Roosevelt is inaugurated, and will retire to California. He implies that for a time at least he will leave public life.

Mr. Hoover has today received literally thousands of telegrams, most of them stressing his greatness in defeat and emphasizing his gallant fight. They express determination of the Republican Party to embark upon four years of constructive work in opposition. Governor Roosevelt has acknowledged Mr. Hoover's congratulation "very pleasantly," in the President's own view.

Indicating his philosophic poise, President Hoover made a smooth little jest about the departure of some of his Cabinet members after March 4. He is definitely not taking yesterday's outcome as a national calamity.

His task as he now conceives it is to make possible, easy, and constructive the transition from his Ad-

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Roosevelt Praises Hoover Coöperation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Palo Alto, Calif., Nov. 9

PRESIDENT HOOVER last night sent the following message to President-Elect Roosevelt:

"I congratulate you on the opportunity that has come to you to be of service to the country and I wish for you a most successful administration. In the common purpose of all of us I shall dedicate myself to every possible helpful effort."

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—President-Elect Roosevelt replied:

"I appreciate your generous telegram for the immediate as well as for the more distant future. I join in your gracious expression of a common purpose in helpful effort for our country."

The President-Elect also sent a telegram to Vice-President-Elect Garner at Uvalde, Texas:

"I rejoice with you in the opportunity for public service afforded by this great victory of liberal principles. Please let me know when you are coming North. Kindest regards to Mrs. Garner."

LONDON PRESS CITES RECORD OF ROOSEVELT

Note of Sympathy Voiced for Hoover in Taking Defeat Gallantly

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 9—Quotations on American securities were marked up on the London Stock Exchange today upon the results of the presidential election. Keenest interest in Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's triumph is displayed upon every newspaper poster. A note of sympathy is also struck for President Hoover who, in British parlance, has taken his defeat like a sportsman.

All of the evening journals here give prominence to what the Standard refers to as Mr. Roosevelt's "good record" as Governor of New York. The President-elect's welcome here is also the more friendly for the early association of "the new lady of the White House" with England where her girlhood is still appreciatively remembered.

The Evening News says: "If new vigor and new liberalism to national politics can restore the American people's vanished prosperity then Franklin D. Roosevelt has it in him to supply them."

The Times of London in a contributed article says: "The American people have chosen for their leader a man who by birth and training is an aristocrat, by sympathy and principle a democrat, and a man whose character and courage no enemy has dared to impugn."

French Press Sees Trade Gain in Election Result

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Nov. 9—France is greatly pleased at the outcome of the elections in the United States, judging by the practically unanimous comments in the press today.

Lower tariffs on its manufactured goods and the possibility of selling its wines soon to America are the principal benefits the French press as a whole finds in the Democratic victory. Most papers also express opinion that Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt will be more favorable to the reduction of war debts, and some journals voice the hope that the Democratic régime will tend to take a much more active part in European affairs generally.

Newspapers today also expressed pleasure at the news from Berlin that the Chancellor, Herr Franz von Papen, finds the French disarmament proposals a "great step forward" and "a satisfactory basis for discussion."

Italy Expects Change In American Debt Policy

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Nov. 9—Never before has an American presidential election been followed with such close attention in Italy. Fascists have hitherto looked upon political elections abroad with open contempt, considering them to be of little value as an indication of the nation's will.

But in contrast with their political doctrines they seem to have made an exception for this year's American election since they realize the tremendous influence its result would have on world affairs.

It is felt, however, that Italy will greatly benefit from a change in régime in the United States on at least two fundamental issues, namely, reduction of war debts and tariffs. At the same time it is felt whether Republicans or Democrats are in power, the United States will follow one foreign policy, namely, a distinctly American policy.

JAPAN PLEASED OVER VICTORY OF DEMOCRATS

Partial Repudiation of Stimson Policies in Orient Expected

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 9—The prices of securities and commodities advanced sharply here at the morning session of the stock exchanges, largely due to the Democratic victory in the United States which traders interpreted bullishly, believing it means a weaker American policy in the Orient and partial repudiation of the doctrines of the Republican Secretary of State, Mr. Henry L. Stimson.

The silk market at Yokohama also advanced, gaining six yen a bale. All prices eased in the late afternoon under profit taking.

Officials of the stock exchange said a Democratic victory was most likely to improve Japanese-American commercial as well as diplomatic and general relations, because the Democrats were pledged to lower tariffs and greater and more general international coöperation.

The Nichi Nichi editorially says: "Viewed from the standpoints of foreign policy, also of international economic policy, the Roosevelt Administration is certain to be more liberal and realistic than that of President Hoover. . . . We firmly believe the Roosevelt victory will improve Japanese-American relations on all fronts. Relations have been needlessly strained under President Hoover. The cause of the strain has now been removed."

It is understood here that the American Ambassador, Mr. Joseph C. Grew, may tender his resignation as a matter of form, but it is expected that he will continue his ambassadorship since Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt is reported to favor the continuation of career diplomats in their present posts. It is understood that Mr. Nelson T. Johnson will also continue as Minister to China.

The press issued frequent election extras. The Asahi announced that Mr. Roosevelt had been elected at 10 a. m., Tokyo time, obviously a case of intelligent anticipation, since President Hoover's admission that he had been defeated only reached Tokyo at 3 p. m.

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THINGS PRESENT

Should college players be paid? Many persons profess to see little difference between paying athletes a salary and the dodge of providing a hundred and one little ways for them to make money on the side. An editorial sums up the arguments.

Note to the thrifty housewife: Have you looked into the possibilities of turning that knitted jacket or skirt? See the Women's Enterprises and Fashions page.

The Spaniard who is studying English, or the Englishman who is studying Spanish, will find parallel translations on the Home Forum page which will help him in his studies.

If you have time for only one thing on the Daily Features page, let that one thing be "Courage" in For the Scrapbook.

AND THINGS TO COME

Reports of the International Goodwill Congress start tomorrow.

Thursday, of course, is a big day with the youngsters. Look for the Young Folks' page.

Friday brings "The World Court Month by Month." This summary appears monthly (usually on the eleventh day).

THREE RESCUES BY REPUBLICANS ON STATE TICKET

Bacon, Warner and Frederic Cook Are Salvaged From Storm

The Democratic landslide felt throughout the nation yesterday shook the foundations of Republicanism in Massachusetts. Final reports show that three Republicans were rescued from the avalanche of Democratic votes in the contests for leading state offices.

In surprising last-minute spurts, Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General; Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, and Gasper G. Bacon, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, pulled out of the fray ahead of their Democratic opponents, who had been leading continually.

Final Tabulation

The final tabulation of votes gave Mr. Warner 733,863 votes to his Democratic rival's 715,951; Mr. Cook topped John F. Buckley for the secretaryship by 732,162 votes to 728,078, and the former president of the state senate won against John E. Swift by 744,039 to 738,642.

In the final tabulation for state treasurer, Mr. Charles F. Hurley (D.) received 772,057 to 681,273 for the Republican candidate, Francis Prescott. For auditor, Francis X. Hurley (D.) defeated Alonzo B. Cook (R.), 777,551 to 662,667.

With only one precinct missing, the returns for President give Hoover 736,758, Roosevelt 799,763. For Governor, Youngman 702,822; Ely 825,797.

In spite of the Democratic whirlwind, however, Massachusetts returned 10 Republicans to the United States House of Representatives, to four Democrats, with one congressional district, the eighth, still in doubt. The winners were as follows: Allen T. Treadway, first district; William J. Granfield, second; Frank H. Foss, third; P. G. Holmes, fourth; Mrs. Edith N. Rogers, fifth; A. Piatt Andrew, sixth; William P. Connery, seventh; Robert Luce, ninth; George H. Tinkham, tenth; John J. Douglass, eleventh; John W. McCormick, twelfth; Richard B. Wigglesworth, thirteenth; Joseph W. Martin, fourteenth; Charles L. Gifford, fifteenth.

In the Eighth District Arthur D. Healy (D.) defeated George H. Norton (R.).

Both Hurleys Win

The Democratic triumph also swept two Hurleys into office. Mr. Charles F. Hurley defeated Mr. Francis Prescott, Republican, for Treasurer, and Mr. Francis X. Hurley won over Mr. Alonzo B. Cook, Republican, for State Auditor.

The bulk of Democratic sentiment, the polling revealed, came from the large industrial cities, clear indication that workmen believe that a change of party control is essential to business relief. In Boston, particularly, the Democrats ran head and shoulders above their Republican rivals. Boston's vote for Democracy was relatively larger than in 1928.

Of the 39 cities in the State, only two have thus far clung to their Republican moorings throughout the Democratic storm of votes. These are Gloucester and Brockton. Later tabulations may change this estimate slightly.

In the face of the Democratic whirlwind, Republicanism is also holding firm in the Executive Council, composed of eight members, and apparently has retained control in the two branches of the Legislature. Four of the five names reported on for the Council are Republicans, two of them reëlections. They are Edmond Cote, First District; Daniel Coakley, Fourth District; Eugene B. Fraser, Fifth District; Winfield A. Schuster, Seventh; J. Arthur Baker, Eighth. Mr. Coakley is the Democratic winner.

With a vote of almost two to one, Massachusetts voters up to noon fa-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

New York Smashes G.O.P. Record Of 40 Years' Standing

Special from Monitor Bureau

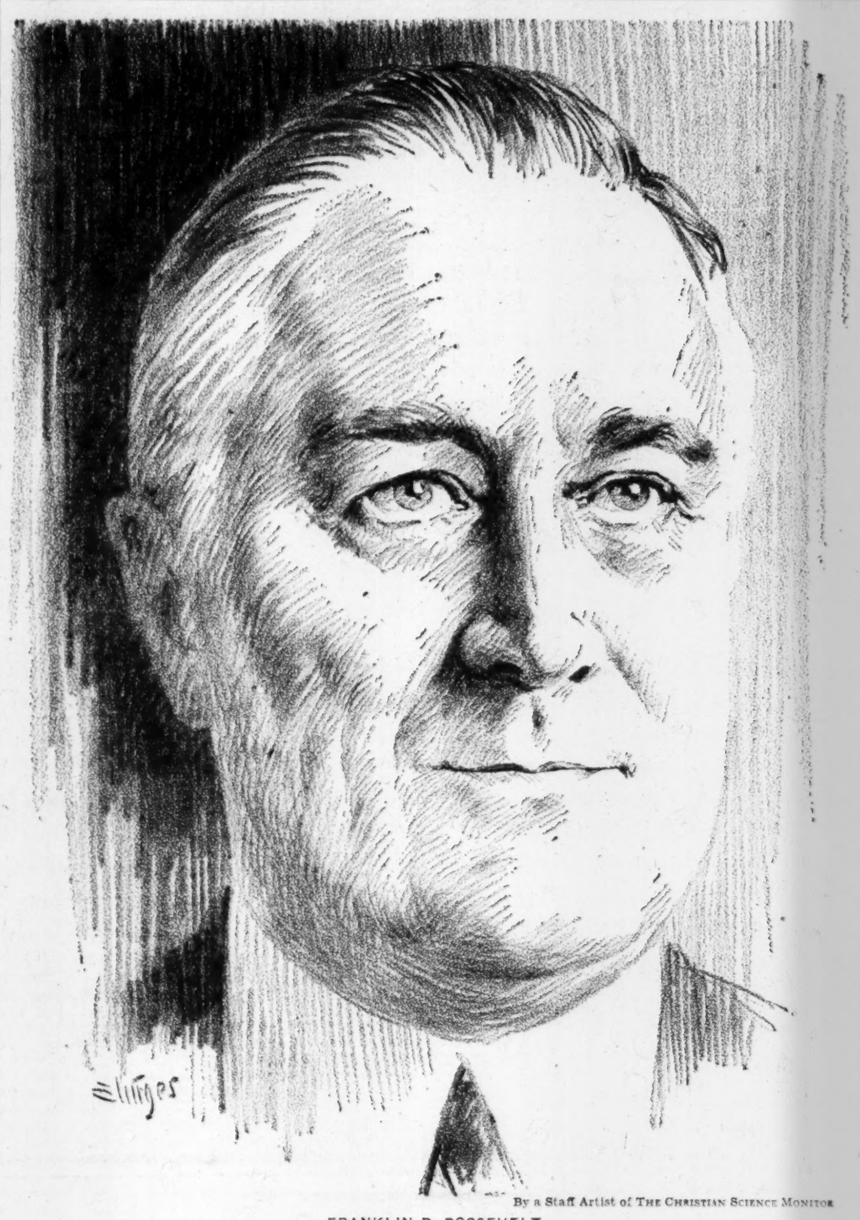
NEW YORK, Nov. 9—New York State, its traditional Republicanism in presidential politics cast aside like an outworn garment, today heads the list of smashed precedents in the national political shake-up, its 47 electoral votes swept into the Democratic column by a more than 500,000 plurality—the first time in 40 years that the Empire State has gone to the Democratic presidential candidate.

Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Speaker John N. Garner, the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President, have piled up a 622,000 lead over the Republican national ticket and swept into office the other Democratic candidates, on the state-wide ticket, returns indicate.

Lieut.-Gov. Herbert H. Lehman won the New York governorship over Col. William J. Donovan, Republican, by a plurality estimated at 904,832, with 392 up-state election districts unreported. Senator Robert F. Wagner overwhelmed United States Attorney George Z. Medalie, Republican, for reëlection with a plurality estimated at 875,000.

In New York City Tammany Hall felt the strong wave of protest when its mayoralty candidate, Surrogate John P. O'Brien trailed the Democratic ticket with Acting Mayor Joseph V. McKee, whom the Wigwam had turned down, the "write in" choice of thousands. The down-state machine helped roll up a lead of more than 800,000 for Governor Roosevelt in the city, however, far better than it did four years ago for its own brave, Alfred E. Smith, who lost the State to President Hoover by more than 100,000.

Roosevelt Wins by Record Plurality; Democratic Congress Also Sweeps In Under Evident Control of Wet Forces



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

ROOSEVELT GETS COMPLETE HOLD ON GOVERNMENT

President-Elect Assured of Substantial Majority in Both Houses

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—The avalanche of votes which swept the Presidency into the hands of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt yesterday also delivered Congress to the Democratic Party with a majority large enough to assure complete and convenient control of all branches of the National Government.

Although complete returns on individual elections to House and dividual elections to House and Senate had not been compiled it was evident that for the next two years at least the next President of the United States will have a substantial majority behind him in the national legislature and that he will have every practical opportunity to assume leadership and enact his own legislative program.

Torn from Senate seats and a public service of many years' standing by the avalanche were some of the most prominent and colorful figures in the Republican Party, men who had led the party forces in the upper chamber for many years. Among them goes Reed Smoot of Utah, sen-

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Roosevelt Asserts Victory Expresses Liberal Thought

In Brief Radio Speech, Pledges Himself Anew to Carry Out Program for Recovery, and Pleads for Public Coöperation

Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt today voiced a brief message of appreciation to the voters for his election to the Presidency. The President-elect spoke over a nation-wide radio hookup of the National Broadcasting Company from his town house in New York City.

Mr. Roosevelt interpreted his overwhelming plurality as indicating the people's approval of his plan of action for economic restoration. The verdict of the electorate was significant in that it broke down partisanship, the Governor said. The radiocast lasted hardly more than one minute.

The message of the President-elect received by radio in the office of The Christian Science Monitor follows:

My friends: I am glad of this opportunity to extend my deep appreciation to the electorate of this country which has given me this great vote of confidence.

It is a vote that had more than mere party significance. It transcends party lines. It became a natural expression of liberal thought. It shows that the great masses of the people of this nation firmly believe that there is a great possibility of orderly recovery through a well-directed plan of action.

Such a plan has been presented to you and you have expressed your approval of it. This, my friends, is most reassuring to me. It shows, I believe, that there is an unbounded confidence in the future of industry in our honorable country.

This clear mandate shall not be forgotten. I pledged you this and I invite you all to help in the task of restoration.

War Debts and Manchurian Situation Lead in Issues to Face Democrats

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—War debts, disarmament and the newborn state of Manchukuo are three international subjects of pressing importance with which the new Administration will have to deal after March 4.

Other international questions upon which the policy of the incoming Administration must be decided are:

Shall Soviet Russia be recognized?

Shall the United States join the World Court?

Shall the present policy of Haitienization be pursued in Haiti?

Shall the United States continue its coöperation with the League of Nations in rehabilitating Liberia?

Shall El Salvador be recognized?

Shall the United States continue in its joint efforts with neutral Latin-American countries to settle the Chaco dispute?

Shall the United States take any steps in Cuba under the Platt amendment to prevent anarchy?

Shall the St. Lawrence seaway treaty be ratified?

Shall independence be granted to the Philippines?

War debts and disarmament agreements involve tariff policy and the various plans suggested for restoring economic and financial conditions the world around through international coöperation.

European debtors of the United States say they can meet their obligations only in manufactured goods and they complain that tariff barriers prevent this.

The Democratic platform declares against cancellation of foreign war debts and Congress is strongly on record against cancellataion.

The Manchukuo policy is in a stalemate, pending action of the League of Nations on the Lytton report on the Manchurian situation.

Efforts during the campaign to get Governor Roosevelt to announce his attitude toward Soviet Russia were unsuccessful.

Norman Thomas Polls Largest Socialist Vote

CHICAGO, Nov. 9 (AP)—Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, received so many votes in yesterday's election that in only 23,842 districts of the total of 119,723 in the nation his count was 225,259, within 40,000 of his total vote in 1928.

At this rate the total returns may be expected to show a Socialist ballot of well over 1,000,000. The largest previous Socialist vote in a national election was in 1920 when Mr. Eugene V. Debs received 967,000. New York City contributed 120,486 of this year's vote, so far, the total for the state being 151,908 with 6000 of 8837 precincts reported. On incomplete returns Wisconsin came second with 21,505, and Connecticut next with 13,275. New York's total Socialist vote in 1928 was 107,332, Wisconsin's 18,213, and Connecticut's 3019.

The vote for Mr. Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor in New York City, may reach as high as 250,000, present returns indicate. Claims that Socialist candidates have been elected to Congress from New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin are not borne out by present returns, although the outcome of many contests in which Socialists are involved is doubtful as yet.

Neither did Mr. Thomas himself, speaking from party headquarters here last night, mention the possibility of any actual acquisition of governmental representation by his party. Calling his expectations "modest," Mr. Thomas said, "If we get 1,000,000 votes we will be moderately encouraged. Every vote over 1,500,000 will be decidedly encouraging. But every vote over 2,000,000 will be cause for tremendous jubilation."

Governor Evidently Wins 42 States, Piling Up Unprecedented Vote

PROTEST IS AGAINST ECONOMIC TURMOIL

Dry Senators Go Down in G. O. P. Debacle; Returns Still Incomplete

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—The Roosevelt-Garner ticket has won the 1932 election by the largest vote and the largest plurality in American history.

With about 72,000 of the nation's 119,723 election districts reported, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt appears to have secured a total of 472 electoral votes from 42 states, the 59 votes of the six remaining states going to President Hoover. In 1928 Hoover received 444 and Smith 87.

Four years of business decline has transmuted the great Hoover victory of 1928 into the even bigger defeat of today.

The Roosevelt tornado was still blowing today, and as additional tabulations were received, the states previously recorded in his column were for the most part holding their position by greater majorities.

From the East, the West, the North and the South, the big popular Roosevelt vote piled up. Only in a few rock-ribbed Republican strongholds in the East was President Hoover successful. Late returns indicate that these successes probably will be confined to six states, with 59 electoral votes.

Governor Roosevelt appears to have won California, his rival's own State, and on the eastern extreme, the great Empire State has gone Democratic by the huge plurality of more than 800,000.

Congratulates Successor

President Hoover, winding up a gallant struggle, in which he battled on despite all obstacles, and almost alone in behalf of his party, sent a cordial message to Governor Roosevelt last night, to which Governor—now President-Elect—Roosevelt responded with a statement recognizing his new responsibility. Friends and foes of Mr. Hoover alike join in expressing their admiration for his plucky election effort and acknowledge that the Chief Executive went down—fighting to the last—overwhelmed by economic forces over which he had slight control.

In the general Republican debacle some of the best-known senators were carried into defeat. The tentative list of the more important Republican defeats includes those of Senator James E. Watson of Indiana, Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, Senator Wesley L. Jones of Washington, Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire, Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut, and Senator Otis F. Glenn of Illinois. This list will have additions and may have subtractions in later returns, but the net verdict of a Republican debacle will stand.

The Democrats have won not only the Presidency, but the new Senate and the House of Representatives. The gift of the nation to Governor Roosevelt is a working majority in both branches of the Legislature. This means that the Chief Executive will have a free hand when he comes into office. It means, too, that the responsibility for subsequent developments will rest squarely on the Democratic Party.

Drys Suffer Reverses

The drys suffered heavy reverses in the election. Already plans are under way among dry leaders for a defensive contest to rally their forces. Some nine states voted on a state referendum, or for repeal of a state enforcement law, and in six of these the wets appear to have won, while reports from the other three are not yet complete.

Wet victories, according to early reports, have been recorded in California, Washington, Oregon, Arizona, Colorado and Wyoming. The states yet to be heard from are New Jersey, Louisiana and North Dakota. In addition to this, the Democratic Party which now comes to power is officially pledged to outright repeal; while at the same time a number of the defeated Republican Senators, like Mr. Jones of Washington, were leaders in the dry ranks.

The United States Senate will have another former Cabinet officer in its ranks in Mr. William Gibbs McAdoo (D.), from California, whose election was conceded late last night by his Republican opponent, although the vote was to be close. Mr. McAdoo will find his old Cabinet associate, Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia in the upper house.

Woman Mentioned for Cabinet

With the Roosevelt landslide, speculation in Washington at once turned to the question of the new Democratic Cabinet. This speculation is of an entirely tentative character, and concerns itself more with possibilities than with actual forecasts. The speculation is bound to continue, however, and will be a regular feature of newspapers for months to come, until Governor Roosevelt finally announces the names of the men who will help him.

A list of prominent men are available for the Cabinet posts, and rarely has the Democratic Party had such a wealth of material. Mr. Norman H. Davis and Mr. John W. Davis have been discussed as possibilities as Secretary of State; Mr. Owen D. Young and Mr. Bernard M.

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Roosevelt Enters White House Unhampered by Many Promises

American People Believed to Be Good Sportsmen and New Executive Will Be Allowed Full Swing to Show Mettle—All Bitterness Dissolves

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—After a presidential election there develops what is commonly known here as the "honeymoon period" of American politics. The American electorate has given the new President-elect a chance to show his mettle.

Thus, in the present circumstances, most of those citizens scattered through the 48 states who voted for the reelection of President Hoover, are today prepared for a reappraisal of Governor Roosevelt, now that he has actually won the nation's four-year mandate as Chief Executive, even though they are sincerely sorry that their own candidate failed in the race.

No fair observer can meet Governor Roosevelt and fail to describe him personally as an agreeable figure; and continued contact adds to this impression. He has energy, gusto, good humor, high spirits, a certain boyishness, a tradition of wealth and culture that shows itself in agreeable manners, and a winning personality. These are high compliments for any man. They do not necessarily mean that a man will make a good President, or even a successful executive, but they are all attributes which help to cushion the arduous task of sitting in the Executive Mansion.

Crossing the continent with Governor Roosevelt on his campaign tour was to see these qualities constantly displayed. His opponents dubbed him a "showman." The phrase was possibly apt; at least Governor Roosevelt's friends could retort that leadership of a nation requires a high degree of showmanship; that it is not sufficient in a democracy for any chief executive merely to be a high-caliber man; he must be a high-caliber man whom other people will follow.

Won Many Crowds

In his campaign tours, the correspondents who accompanied Governor Roosevelt saw him win crowds again and again. Most of the people who came out to the candidate's special train could not be described as enthusiastic. One sensed that they had a great curiosity as to Governor Roosevelt, and that their feeling on the whole was a friendly one, though not ardently so.

Then Governor Roosevelt appeared on the rear platform, he held his hand aloft in greeting as the crowd applauded and the band played, and soon there were smiles on the faces of the crow as he began talking. They were friendly smiles, that warmed as the candidate continued. Governor Roosevelt did not harangue the crowd. He is one of the ablest public speakers who ever came to the White House, as far as extemporaneous remarks go. He did not talk down to the crowd. He addressed them as "just folks"; he introduced himself, told about his trip, he introduced his son Jimmie—"My little boy, Jimmie, he's only six-foot-three"; he introduced his daughter, Mrs. Dall; he introduced his daughter-in-law, Mrs. James Roosevelt; and if his wife was accompanying him, why, he introduced her, too. A happier vein of homely welcome could hardly have been hit upon. Governor Roosevelt seemed to enjoy it; his family enjoyed it; the crowd enjoyed it.

And the curious thing was that Governor Roosevelt really did like those campaign trips. It was not mere campaign effusiveness. He likes to speak. He was showing, too, in his arduous campaigning, that he has the physical stamina and endurance necessary to meet the inordinate demands of the Presidency. It is probable that one of the first things he will do at the White House will be to install a swimming pool. He is a powerful swimmer, and enjoys it.

Made No Promises

In any appraisement of Governor Roosevelt's specific actions and program as President, it must be admitted that the speeches he has given on his campaign trips are of very little help. He has contented himself with generalities. It is significant, perhaps, that a supporter of Governor Roosevelt, like the New York Times, in a leading editorial devoted to his campaign, two days before election, found it necessary to remark that "Mr. Roosevelt has, in fact, taken both sides of the question of the protective tariff"; and, that, on this subject, "His speeches have not indicated clear and strong and burning convictions."

"It may be said, however," added the Times, "that they have been nicely adjusted to the political situation, and that he has exhibited the sagacity of a seasoned politician."

This certainly is not high praise, if it is praise at all. The accuracy of the statement, however, can be attested by every political writer who accompanied Governor Roosevelt on his trips. He made no enemies. He did take both sides of the tariff question, so far as could be judged. His remarks, however, were always in general terms.

Rarely indeed has a candidate spoken so much and said so little. He made few mistakes. The only prominent one was the reference at Baltimore to the so-called political "control" of the Supreme Court when Governor Roosevelt was beginning to show the strain of the two long campaign journeys, and embellished an oratorical period with a silly phrase, which the Republicans promptly used against him.

At other times, the accompanying journalists, who lived aboard the Roosevelt special train, and saw him day in and day out, frequently wondered at his ability to avoid just such mistakes. The more so, indeed, as it is the President-elect's custom to depart from the text of the set speech which he has given to the press in advance of his utterance.

Made Few False Steps

Many a time, the reporters have followed the course of his oration breathlessly, as he left the prepared text and rushed vigorously at some delicate topic, expecting him to make a slip which would cause headlines in the morning. But Governor Roosevelt skated over such thin ice without ever getting his feet wet. There were no indiscretions. So far as practical politics went, the strategy of speaking only in general terms was probably admirable. The Democratic campaign policy was laid down coldly and carefully at the very start. It was seen from the outset that the "protest vote" would, if left to itself, elect the Democrats. All the candidates had to do was to let nature take its course.

The gallant fight of President Hoover somewhat altered the contest, but it is doubtful if it had material effect. The American electorate was voting against the hard times and the low prices, and these were the candidates Mr. Hoover had to defeat, and not Governor Roosevelt. Revival was delayed and the political Waterloo of the Administration occurred.

Governor Roosevelt, accordingly, reaches the White House with a minimum of specific political promises in his knapsack. As the campaign developed, those who traveled with him were able to discern distinct advantages and handicaps in such a situation.

As to the advantages which Governor Roosevelt now has, the first of these is that he has not been over-eulogized, as was Mr. Hoover when he won the victory, four years ago. No human being could have done the things which were confidently expected of Mr. Hoover in 1929. Governor Roosevelt's reputation has not been inflated; the characteristic attitude of those who voted for him is summarized in the expression, "Well, anyway, he can't do worse."

From the point of practical politics this is a real benefit for Roosevelt. Without too much irony, it might be said, that anything Governor Roosevelt does, under these circumstances, will come as an agreeable surprise. He is not weighted down by a top-heavy reputation.

The second big advantage likely to accrue to Governor Roosevelt is purely fortuitous. Again, I speak from the point of view of practical politics. United States business is on the upgrade. It is hardly conceivable that it will not get much better in the next four years. Nobody doubts that Governor Roosevelt's party will take the credit. The Republicans took the credit for the Coolidge bull market; it was unfortunate for Mr. Hoover that he was the one left to pay the piper. The Democrats are happy over the prospect of returning prosperity, and particularly over a reconstruction program already mapped out for them by a great engineer.

Finally, it is an advantage to him on the whole that Governor Roosevelt has committed himself so little. If Mr. Hoover had not made that unfortunate promise to Senator Borah that he would call an extra session of Congress to aid distressed agriculture in 1930, the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act might never have been born. Governor Roosevelt's promises have been of an airy character, which do not commit him to any immediate or striking step.

The disadvantages of his position are chiefly effects of the disunity of his supporters. Governor Roosevelt will have the utmost difficulty in keeping control of his extraordinary team of conservative southern Democrats and of western radicals and progressives. It is frequently said by opponents of Governor Roosevelt, and said with a certain satisfaction, that six months from now many of those men who have recently taken his part, chiefly because of their bitter hostility to President Hoover, will have turned against him with equal vehemence.

Nation Waits to See

Political observers who have talked with some of these gentlemen find little enthusiasm for Governor Roosevelt. Quite candidly, they say they will be on the other side before long. The parting, in either case, therefore, will not be unexpected, nor tragic.

And so the term of Governor Roosevelt begins, under unusual auspices, and the nation waits to see the first real trial of the new President's caliber under the actual test of time, which cannot be put off with pleasant generalities. Governor Roosevelt, who quotes with equal facility from Lewis Carroll, Moby Dick or the Book of Revelations, will have his opportunity to see what he can do in national affairs, where something besides speechmaking is required.

The 12-year rule of the Republican Party is broken, and it has once more been shown that this is a two-party Government. On the record that is created in the coming four years will depend the question of whether the nation will raise up another protest vote; or will desire to continue in office the man who got his place, not in his own right, but largely as "protest" against hard times and low prices.

Through it all, there can be no doubt that Governor Roosevelt's charm of manner, his ability to handle men, and his unflagging jollity, will be an advantage in the days to come.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

He Earned a Mother's Pride

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

PRESIDENT-ELECT ROOSEVELT AND HIS MOTHER

Four Names Written Large In Campaign for Roosevelt

'Jim' Farley, Mrs. Ross, Howe and Michaelson Quartet of Workers Who Loom Big in Directing Flow of Votes Into Democratic Channels

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—When the history of the Roosevelt-for-President movement is written and the forces which loomed big in directing the tide of votes back toward the national Democratic Party are evaluated, four individuals are going to loom big in the narrative. They are Mr. James A. Farley, Democratic national chairman; Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, national vice-chairman; Mr. Charles Michaelson, political publicist, and Mr. Louis McHenry Howe, confidential political assistant of Mr. Roosevelt for the last 20 years.

The first of these, one-time New York State Boxing Commissioner, has loomed big in the national print as becomes a first-class "contact" man with a handshake as sincere as his smile and an incredible memory for the names and faces of "forgotten" men and women; that of Mrs. Ross has been in the press with increasing frequency, for she has been in the field the whole campaign, bringing its realities home to the women of the middle-country and the motivating force of a division that has combed the woman electorate for votes; that of "Charley" Michaelson only when the effectiveness of his methods evoked the wrath of the opposition.

The name of Mr. Howe, on the other hand, has rarely been heard at all. He was the silent man—the "Colonel House"—of the Roosevelt campaign, first for the presidential nomination and then for the election, but it is his shrewd hand that has been at the Roosevelt elbow all the way up the steep road from State Senator to the highest plateau in the Democracy.

Goes Back to 1912

The story goes back to 1912, when, just on the eve of the state conventions, the young Roosevelt, renominated to the Senate, became unable to carry on the campaign. The was when Mr. Howe's telephone rang. He was a veteran newspaper man and experienced political observer. Mrs. Roosevelt was at the other end of the wire, telling him how they had appreciated his friendliness to the Senator during the two winters in Albany. They were wondering, she said, if he would not take charge of Mr. Roosevelt's campaign.

Mr. Howe had just started out to make the usual preëlection canvass upstate for the New York Herald, and had predicted that he would not go down to defeat in this election with the other Albany insurgents. He asked for a leave of absence and, getting it, at once threw himself into the campaign for Mr. Roosevelt's election.

Mr. Roosevelt was reëlected by a 1700 plurality, and it came from the Progressive Republicans and the farmers.

In the national campaign this year he was eyes and ears for the Governor with Democratic leaders all over the country, each day preparing a resumé of all editorial comment on the Governor and campaign correspondence for the Governor's personal study. He occupied Room 1702 in the Congress Hotel in Chicago, whence sped the developments of the 1932 Democratic national convention over long-distance wires to Albany, and he never moved from that room. Mr. Farley was the preconvention campaign front.

Individually important as each has been in the campaign, the national chairman and Mr. Howe have kept to their separate sphere. As far as the public is concerned, the canvass has had but one manager—Mr. Farley. There has been none of the unfortunate division of command that marked the Wilson campaign in 1912, which began with a McCombs and ended with a McAdoo. Mr. Howe has kept his confidential rôle and the campaign has functioned on ball-bearings.

No Back-Room Politics

As for "Jim" Farley, he has been an innovation in campaign managers—no furtiveness or secretiveness about him; no back-room politics. His light blue eyes twinkle with humor and his wonderfully attractive smile wrinkles his humorous eyes and reveals white teeth. He is a forthright, downright gentleman with an enormous capacity for plans, hard work, a convincing sincerity—rare in politics—and personal charm.

The Roosevelt campaign methods that went over so well in a small way in 1910 were the textbook for Mr. Farley's two years of Roosevelt canvassing that prefaced the winning by the Governor of the nomination. This work transformed him into a politician of national caliber—alert, shrewd, aggressive and knowing above all else how to do well what he was told. Genial, like his candidate, and with a vitality that has been the campaign dynamo, his motto was to take the field while the other fellow was getting started.

He was going out to Seattle to attend an Elks convention two years ago, just after the Governor had been reëlected to the Union's most populous State by a record plurality, and he told the Governor he thought he would do some sounding of Roosevelt-for-President sentiment. He covered 20 states that trip in 19 days, and it is said that he put the names of former Gov. Alfred E. Smith and Mr. Owen D. Young with that of Governor Roosevelt before Democratic leaders and got a consensus for the last named that started the drive from Albany in earnest, with "Jim" Farley out on a selling campaign on which he expended every ounce of 13 years' previous experience as a high-pressure salesman of gypsum.

When the delegates assembled at Chicago last June, he had swept up an amazing number of delegates and was able to prove again that this is what counts in political conventions.

Stumping in Ohio

Then, President Hoover had barely accepted his renomination in mid-summer before Governor Roosevelt was stumping Ohio, and the Republican National Committee was still in the midst of its organization plans when the Democrats were sweeping the September elections in Maine. Governor Roosevelt had crossed to the Pacific coast and back before President Hoover made his first campaign speech at Des Moines.

Immediately after the national convention, Mr. Farley set to work to salve the party bitterness with which the eastern Democrats regarded the defeat of Mr. Smith for the presidential nomination. Then he coaxed supporting words from Mr. Frank Hague, New Jersey Democratic boss and Smith generalissimo at Chicago, and made a swift trip to Boston to talk to Gov. Joseph B. Ely, who had placed Mr. Smith in nomination.

In between he had got the national campaign machinery humming in New York City, turned over to the state organizations control of the local campaign, got collections under way, launched a troupe of stumpers about the country, made speeches himself, went part way on the Roosevelt coast-to-coast swing, lined up Republican "sons of the wild jackasses" for the Roosevelt-Garner ticket and otherwise lubricated the band wagon.

The work of Mrs. Ross, like that of Mr. Farley, took the form of a personal appeal—hers to women voters in a bigger way than was ever before attempted in politics. The importance of this vote was appreciated from the start by Governor Roosevelt, for he felt that if Mr. Hoover were reëlected, the ballots of the women of the country would be largely responsible.

Seasoned in Politics

The Governor made this drive one of the major phases of his campaign, and in Mrs. Ross to head it picked a woman seasoned in political affairs—who lived politics and had earned striking recognition in the national party and the highest honor her own State could bestow.

Having organized her national forces, Mrs. Ross left these under vigorous lieutenancy of Miss Sue White, long active in national women's suffrage affairs, and took to the hustings. She concentrated in the great farm areas of the middle West—familiar country to her and where the normal Republican vote is big. Here she took the campaign for Roosevelt into homes, clubs and women's political groups, organizing and energizing wherever she went.

While the appointment of Mrs. Ross to mobilize the woman vote on a nation-wide scale is one of the clearest proofs that has been given of the growing significance of women in politics, Governor Roosevelt was one of the first of the political leaders to signally recognize its importance. One of the chief members of his Empire State "Cabinet" is a woman—Miss Frances Perkins, State Labor Commissioner—and the consensus is that he will accord even fuller recognition to their looming status when he comes to cabinet-building in Washington, it being more than a remote possibility that a woman will be a member of his official family there.

Governors Elected In the Various States

FOLLOWING is the Associated Press list of Governors of states elected and those whose lead in incomplete returns indicates their election:

ELECTED

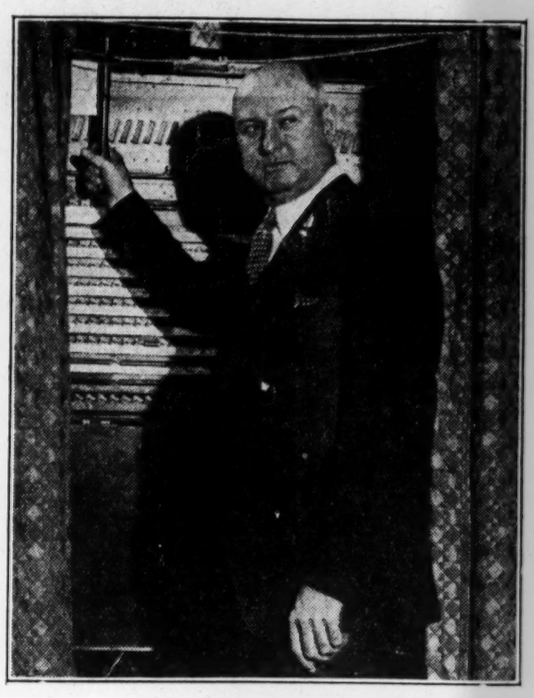
Arkansas—J. M. Futrell (D)
*Connecticut—Wilbur Cross (D)
Georgia—Eugene Talmadge (D)
Illinois—Henry Horner (D)
Maine—Louis J. Brann (D) (Elected Sept. 12)
*Massachusetts—Joseph B. Ely (D)
Missouri—Guy B. Park (D)
*New Hampshire—John G. Winant (R)
New York—Herbert H. Lehman (D)
North Carolina—John C. B. Ehringhaus (D)
*Ohio—George White (D)
South Dakota—Tom Berry (D)
Tennessee—Hill McAlister (D)
Texas—Miriam A. Ferguson (D)
*Vermont—Stanley C. Wilson (R)
Wisconsin—A. G. Schmedeman (D)

PROBABLY ELECTED

*Arizona—Dr. B. B. Moeur (D)
Colorado—Edwin C. Johnson (D)
*Delaware—C. Douglass Buck (R)
Florida—Dave Sholtz (D)
*Idaho—C. Ben Ross (D)
Indiana—Paul V. McNutt (D)
Iowa—Clyde L. Herring (D)
Kansas—Alfred M. Landon (R)
Michigan—William A. Comstock (D)
*Minnesota—Floyd B. Olson (F-L)
*Montana—John E. Erickson (D)
*Nebraska—Charles W. Bryan (D)
*New Mexico—Arthur Seligman (D)
North Dakota—H. C. de Fuy (D)
Rhode Island—Theodore F. Green (D)
Utah—Henry H. Blood (D)
Washington—Clarence D. Martin (D)
West Virginia—H. G. Kump (D)
Wyoming—Leslie A. Miller (D)

*Present Governors.

Commanded Victorious Forces



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - Keystone-Underwood

JAMES A. FARLEY

Chairman of Democratic National Committee.

Electoral Vote Shown By Partial Returns

	1928 Hoover	1928 Smith	1932 Hoover	1932 R'velt
Alabama	..	12	..	11
Arizona	3	..	..	3
Arkansas	..	9	..	9
California	13	..	..	22
Colorado	6	..	..	6
Connecticut	7	..	8	..
Delaware	3	..	3	..
Florida	6	..	..	7
Georgia	..	14	..	12
Idaho	4	..	..	4
Illinois	29	..	..	29
Indiana	15	..	..	14
Iowa	13	..	..	11
Kansas	10	..	..	9
Kentucky	13	..	..	11
Louisiana	..	10	..	10
Maine	6	..	5	..
Maryland	8	..	..	8
Mass'ch's'tts	..	18	..	17
Michigan	15	..	..	19
Minnesota	12	..	..	11
Mississippi	..	10	..	9
Missouri	18	..	..	15
Montana	4	..	..	4
Nebraska	8	..	..	7
Nevada	3	..	..	3
N. Hampshire	4	..	4	..
New Jersey	14	..	..	16
New Mexico	3	..	..	3
New York	45	..	..	47
No. Carolina	12	..	..	13
No. Dakota	5	..	..	4
Ohio	24	..	..	26
Oklahoma	10	..	..	11
Oregon	5	..	..	5
Penna.	38	..	34	..
Rhode Island	..	5	..	4
So. Carolina	..	9	..	8
South Dakota	5	..	..	4
Tennessee	12	..	..	11
Texas	20	..	..	23
Utah	4	..	..	4
Vermont	4	..	3	..
Virginia	12	..	..	11
Washington	7	..	..	8
W. Virginia	8	..	..	8
Wisconsin	13	..	..	12
Wyoming	3	..	..	3
Totals	444	87	59	472

Needed to elect, 266. *Doubtful.

Drys Rally Forces To Offset Losses In Next Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—Dry organizations today squared their shoulders and prepared to tighten their ranks for the uphill battle facing them in the coming Congress if they are to preserve federal prohibition.

Plans have already been laid for a general gathering of national dry organizations here during the week beginning Dec. 12, at which plans and strategy will be outlined for the offensive. Conferences and conventions will be held simultaneously of the Anti-Saloon League, of all organizations supporting the Eighteenth Amendment and of the International Reform Federation.

Four states, Arizona, Colorado, Michigan and North Dakota, were voting on repeal of state constitutional prohibitory provisions. And in every case early returns pointed to wet victories of two to one, or more.

On repeal of state statutory enforcement acts California, Louisiana, New Jersey, Oregon and Washington were all voting heavily in the wet direction—incomplete returns indicating a four-to-one wet trend in California and a two to one in Washington.

Even more dangerous to the dry cause is the apparent shift in the alignment of wets and drys in the Congress which will take office on March 4. According to early estimates wet strength in the Senate will increase from 31 to 49, while out-and-out drys will decrease from 65 to 22 with a large middle group of 25 classed as doubtful.

In the House wets would appear to have increased their strength from 188 to about 280 with only 13 remaining who can be definitely relied upon to vote dry on all occasions, while a great uncertain mass of about 140 will have it in their power either to block a repeal amendment or send one to the Senate.

Foreign and Domestic Policies Covered In Planks of Democratic Platform

By the Associated Press

Here are high lights of the platform on which the Democrats swept into control of the Government:

"An immediate and drastic reduction of governmental expenditures to accomplish a saving of not less than 25 per cent in the cost of Federal Government."

"Maintenance of the national credit by a federal budget annually balanced."

"A sound currency to be preserved at all hazards."

"A competitive tariff for revenue, with a fact-finding tariff commission free from executive interference, reciprocal tariff agreements."

"Restoration of agriculture, . . . ; better financing of farm mortgages. . . ."

"Conservation, development, and use of the nation's power in the public interest."

"Regulation to the full extent of federal power of (a) holding companies which sell securities in interstate commerce; (b) rates of utility companies operating across state lines; (c) exchanges in securities and commodities."

"Full measure of justice and generosity for all war veterans who have suffered disability caused by or resulting from actual service in time of war and for their dependents."

"A firm foreign policy, including peace with all the world and the settlement of international dispute by arbitration; no interference in the internal affairs of other nations."

"Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. . . . Enactment of such measures by the several states as will actually promote temperance, effectively prevent the return of the saloon and bring the liquor traffic into the open under complete supervision and control by the states."

"Immediate modification of the Volstead Act to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer."

"Oppose cancellation of the debts owing to the United States by foreign nations."

Literary Digest Poll Borne Out

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—Election results this year fix one more feather to the cap of the Literary Digest for accuracy in forecasting presidential elections. It conceded Mr. Hoover 57 electoral votes. Early returns indicate he will secure 59.

The only really misleading prediction contained in the Digest poll was that Pennsylvania would end in the Roosevelt column. In every other case where their actual poll figures are not borne out by returns the magazine had expressed doubt editorially of the prophetic value of their own figures.

The Hearst poll, admitted by its compilers to be ultra-conservative and giving Hoover the benefit of all doubt, accorded 12 states to the President, including every one of the six which he appears to have won. The New York Times guessed right four times out of seven on states conceded to Hoover. The Chicago Tribune scored three out of five hits and the Washington Star four out of five.

STOCKS RISE AND FALL

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—The stock market ran into a moderate flurry of selling today, after a higher opening. Early gains of a few cents to about $2 a share in leading issues were soon replaced by losses of somewhat larger extent, but the market turned dull by the second hour, and prices recovered a little.

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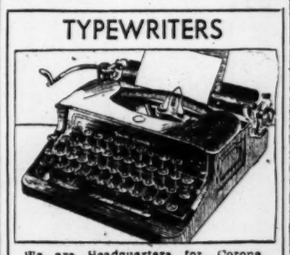
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Mrs. Roosevelt Rich in Energy In Wide Variety of Interests

Informality and Genuineness Keynote of Home Over Which She Presides—Active in Politics, She Also Is a Teacher and Social Worker

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—It is 27 years since a wedding was dated for March 17, 1905, to coincide with an official visit to New York of a strenuous President, so that he could give his favorite niece, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, in marriage to a distant cousin, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and 22 years since those two moved to Albany for Franklin Delano Roosevelt's first public office.

Since then he has filled many offices which his presidential relative held—Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Governor of New York, and now elected to the Presidency itself. But that decision in 1910 to make a "full-time job" of the State Senatorship established from the start the manifest community of interest between Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose house at Albany was headquarters for the insurgent block which the young Senator gathered around him to oppose "boss" dictation.

The home—whether it be the Executive Mansion in Albany, Krum Elbow, their Hyde Park country estate; their brownstone house at 49 East Sixty-fifth Street, New York City, or "The Cottage" at Warm Springs, Ga.—has remained the center of their lives, an importantly delightful place to the entire family.

Informality of Keynote

Informality and genuineness are its keynotes, and which ever one they happen to be in at the time is extraordinarily active, with an easy way of functioning that makes no guest unexpected and where people of quite different sorts have most amiable times together. Both Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt have a distaste for retentiousness that has its root, perhaps in the keen interest of each in liberal ideas—a thing of itself to open their door to many kinds of people.

Mrs. Roosevelt has as rich an energy for a wide variety of interests as her husband, and seems never to have so much to do that either her poise or charm, her decision or patience are submerged in the day's rush. She is a skilled hostess, but her liberal, almost nonconformist attitude, has lent a warmth and enjoyable quality even to the formal decorousness of state social affairs at Albany.

When an editor of a woman's magazine asked her recently to write an article on "What We Shall Do When 'We Are Forty-five," she stopped long enough to laugh a little.

"The idea seems to be," she said, "that when a women reaches 45 and her children are grown up and out of the way, she suddenly finds herself with nothing to do. Well, I can qualify in one or two respects. I have reached and passed 45, and my children are all just about grown up and, as they say, out of the way. But somehow I always seem to have plenty to do."

Five Children

There are five children—Anna (Mrs. Curtiss Dall, the mother of two children), James and Elliott, who are married, and John and Franklin D. Jr., who are students at Groton, Mass.—and although they are "grown up," no one believes more strongly than their mother in the importance of home making. But as they have been growing up, Mrs. Roosevelt's eyes have been open to the change that has come over woman's estate, and she has wholeheartedly entered the new fields.

Besides, she is quite sure her children would not be nearly so interested in her if she were to depend wholly on them for her interests, holding that it is a mistake for parents to expect this of their children without making their own effort to keep up.

Her major occupations, therefore, in addition to being wife of the Governor of New York—quite enough of itself, many might think—are her two boys in school, which means they still require a certain amount of supervision; an active management in a furniture factory and a vice-principalship in a girls' school, where she teaches two and a half days a week.

Then she finds time to act as consultant to a publishing house, serve on the committee of the Junior Literary Guild to select books for children, make interesting and frequent speeches to women's clubs, meetings of educators and political organizations—she took the stump in the Democratic gubernatorial campaign in New York this year—edit a magazine on the care of babies and carry on an extensive social welfare work.

In addition to presiding over the Executive Mansion at Albany and being active in the supervision of household affairs of Hyde Park, she keeps the New York City house open the year round.

Mrs. Roosevelt did not go in for politics personally until 1921. While Mr. Roosevelt could not go out into the world of politics, she became an active worker in the Democratic Party to bring it to him. She quickly ranked as one of the most influential women leaders in New York, and was chairman of the committee which submitted plans on social welfare problems and kindred subjects to the Democratic national convention in 1924, when, with her husband, she backed the move for the nomination of Mr. Alfred E. Smith for President. In 1928 she had charge of the women's division in the Smith campaign, of which Mr. Roosevelt was the organizer. She is always aligned on the side of better housing, the strengthening of workmen's compensation laws and more adequate protection of women in industry.

Mrs. Roosevelt is keenly interested in her teaching, hopping aboard a New York City train every Sunday night from Albany for her Monday morning classes in American history, government and nineteenth century literature. She is back in Albany every Wednesday ready to resume the official round as hostess at the Mansion.

Begins at 7:45 a. m

Her day begins at 7:45 o'clock in the morning but she was thoroughly schooled for early rising through long years of getting the children off to school.

At 48 she is a tall and willowy person, liking to ride horseback, swim and take country walks. Her clothes are simple and not particularly modish, and she has long light-brown hair that she does up as women did before bobs were thought of.

Her family has a talent for self-entertainment, and the household is always abundantly active over something and showing the liveliest interest in the world around it. Best of all it likes to be at Krum Elbow, and there the Governor usually is over week-ends with his mother, Mrs. James Roosevelt; his wife, his daughter and son-in-law and their children, "Sistie" and "Buz," from Tarrytown, and the others when they can be there.

This is not the original Roosevelt homestead in Dutchess County founded by Isaac, great-grandson of Claes Martenzen van Rosevelt, founder of the family in America in 1644. The house of Isaac Roosevelt was destroyed by fire, and the nineteenth century son of the house, James Roosevelt, bought the present 500-acre estate overlooking the Hudson River with a forest of virgin hemlock and pine running down to the river. He added a stone wing to the frame colonial house that was on it, and today another has been built, the old central portion protected with stucco. Little landscaping has been done on the place save for a hemlock hedge between the house and the stables.

Neighborly House

It is a neighborly house and people from the village and countryside are always dropping in. The Governor is senior warden of the St. James Protestant Episcopal Church and editor and publisher of the Hyde Park historic records. A farmer from up the "back road" comes for a chat, the Poughkeepsie reporter of a national news service who covers the Hyde Park weekly assignment, a searcher in old county records, a local committeeman about the new schoolhouse, senators and assemblymen, political leaders—all these and many other sorts in a morning's span pass in and out of the small study in one wing, which is the Governor's favorite room here and where he has a desk that was used by Woodrow Wilson. Or he will receive his visitors in the huge library in the other wing, whence the eye sees the sweep of the river.

Of a Sunday afternoon, Mr. Roosevelt enjoys nothing so much as to climb into his Ford and drive through the wood-roads of his acres to look things over. Trees are his prime interest, and year by year he has reclaimed his unprofitable fields by reforestation. He is cutting almost enough timber and cordwood now to pay the taxes on the property.

To see him at Hyde Park is to see how deeply rooted in the land he is. His plea for perpetuation of the individual farmer, his prophecies of a trend away from the cities and the growth of small rural industries are less the talk of an economist than of a man who finds country living profoundly satisfying.

Plenty of Land

Dutchess County citizens have heard him say many times that it would be a fine thing to forbid by law suburban developments of closely built houses that, with land so plentiful and roads so good, every house should have at least two acres of ground around it.

Presiding over the family circle at Hyde Park is Mrs. James Roosevelt, a tall, broad-shouldered lady with brown eyes that are keen and wise and sparkle easily—a friendly person whom the Governor resembles strongly, and who at 77 is one of the most vivid members of this large and active household.

Hyde Park is her home, and she lives there almost always, loving the smooth green stretches, the great elms and maples with their lacy shadows, the soft hillsides running down to the river. There has been a procession of grandchildren and great-grandchildren in the house who delight in its presiding lady and find some of their happiest intervals with her. Indeed, the Governor's mother places children above all else in the interest of women. She admires the keen thinking of women impelled to careers, but she is not impressed by them, and inclined to look a little askance, for instance, at Anna's taking on an assistant editorship on her mother's magazine before her children are grown up.

The family circle includes, as well, two young women secretaries of the Governor and his wife, whose long and faithful service has made them almost family members, and there is Louis McHenry Howe, who has been the Governor's political aide since his State Senate days. Often present, too, are the Misses Marion Dickerman and Nancy Cook, with whom Mrs. Roosevelt runs the Todhunter School for Girls in New York City and the Val-Kill furniture shops at Hyde Park, where copies of early American furniture are made by the original craftsmen's methods.

The Roosevelt family is easily well-to-do, but the five children were trained to give an exact accounting of their expenditures. The Governor has been through the vicissitudes of cotton and peaches on his Georgia farm, and is well aware that there are farmers in the South who don't see $100 cash in a year.

Roosevelt Is Elected In Record Landslide

(Continued from Page 1)

Baruch, who were early callers at Governor Roosevelt's suite at the Hotel Biltmore last night, are possibilities for the Treasury post; there is Mr. Newton D. Baker, Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, and Mr. Melvin A. Traylor of Chicago, who are of high Cabinet caliber.

Others mentioned are Miss Frances Perkins, industrial commissioner of New York, who, if selected for the post of Secretary of Labor, for which she has been mentioned, would be the first woman to sit in a presidential Cabinet. Col. Edward House, confidant of President Wilson, is known to be a close adviser of Governor Roosevelt. He is thought unlikely to take a Cabinet post, preferring to stay in the background, as formerly.

40,000 Jobs to Change Hands

Mr. Josephus Daniels of Raleigh, N. C., former Secretary of the Navy, is available for the same post under Governor Roosevelt. Mr. Charles S. Hand, former friend of Mayor James J. Walker of New York, and the "adviser" delegated by Governor Roosevelt to accompany Speaker Garner in the campaign in order to head off indiscretions from that source, who was later transferred to Alfred E. Smith, after the latter's New Jersey "bigot" speech, is mentioned as the possible Roosevelt secretary in charge of press relations at the White House. The campaign has given him a reputation for diplomacy and tact rarely equaled.

One of the striking features of the election is the huge overturn in federal positions which it entails. A check-up with a high official of the United States civil service indicated that a total of nearly 40,000 jobs might eventually change hands under the "spoils system," which still largely rules in many departments of the Government.

The Republicans have been in office for 12 years, and the Democrats are now hungry for political plums. However, the most important patronage will not be in the spectacular posts like ambassador and Cabinet official, but in the scores of hundreds of small town post offices and Treasury appointments. A quick survey of the situation indicates that 25,000 jobs will become available in the next four years in the post office alone, including not only certain post office clerks in the first, second and third categories, but their assistants and subordinates.

Plums to Be Distributed

Another 10,000 jobs are thrown to the incoming party from the Department of Justice, including United States commissioners, federal attorneys, their clerks, stenographers and assistants, and in the Treasury Department's various agents, such as collectors of revenue and attaches.

There are another 2500 posts at a minimum in the assistant secretaryships, confidential clerks and the like, who are now working for the Cabinet members, diplomats and their subordinates, who will be dismissed, save when under Civil Service. The Departments of War, Navy, Agriculture and Labor are generally under Civil Service rules and will not be greatly affected.

Although the vote of Kentucky was not recorded last night, due to a state law requiring that the ballot boxes be not counted until the next day, it was conceded to be in the Democratic columns long before the official count occurred.

The election returns last night contained few dramatic incidents. First and foremost of these was the Democratic victory in the Empire State. Polls closed in New York at 6 p. m. and hardly an hour after that it became apparent that President Hoover was being snowed under. To the informed political observers this was tantamount to his defeat, as no estimate of victory for the Republicans had been made but included the 47 New York electoral votes.

Provides Safety Valve

Governor Roosevelt got a three-to-one lead in the Tammany districts of New York City, and the upstate majority for the Republicans, which always develops, was smaller than in times past.

At shortly after 8 o'clock, the Republican manager conceded New York to Governor Roosevelt. That settled the election. After that it was all over but counting up the size of the Democratic landslide and watching the fate of the various Republican stalwarts, who were toppled off, one after another, in the successive Democratic waves that were reported, by telegraph and radio, into the small hours of the night.

Looked at in the far view, the election just over bears out past American history, and world history as well. The governments of practically every nation in the world have been overthrown in the years of business decline which has been occurring. In some nations the governments have gone out by ballots, in some by bullets.

The 1932 election has been a safety valve for all those who have suffered the hardships of the economic crisis of recent years.

Little Party Difference

Reviewing the course of the election campaign there appears to be comparatively little to differentiate the attitude of the two political parties on some of the major issues. That the great reconstruction program initiated by President Hoover with the aid of the Democrats and Republicans will be continued, there is no question in any quarter.

Those who have followed Mr. Roosevelt's expressions on the tariff, and who likewise know the temper of the Senate and House, cannot give credence to the idea that there will now be a widespread revision downward. Almost as many Democrats as Republicans favor tariff protection, and for practical matters there is small difference between the parties on the subject.

On the other hand, tax increase is considered essential if the budget is to be balanced, while a fight over the Eighteenth Amendment and a new drive from veterans and farmers for federal relief is expected almost as soon as Congress reconvenes.

The control of the short session of the Senate is now in doubt. If the Democrats had won victories yesterday in New Jersey and Colorado they would have reorganized the Senate immediately when it convenes in December.

Other Changes Apparent

In New Jersey, Percy H. Stewart (D.), apparently defeated W. Warren Barbour (R.), the incumbent for the short session post; but in Colorado the electors had apparently divided their ballots, so as to return a Republican—Karl C. Schuyler, for the short session, although at the same time voting for a Democrat, Mr. Alva B. Adams to succeed Mr. Schuyler when the short session ends March 4.

The control of the Senate for the short session, accordingly still totters in the balance; with a certainty that Democrats will reorganize it when the new Seventy-third Congress meets.

Incidentally, this will probably be the last "lame duck" session, as the Norris amendment is expected to be adopted shortly. For the last time, the nation will be confronted with the spectacle of congressmen—just defeated at the polls—legislating for the nation. The "lame ducks" of the coming short session will include some of the best-known members of the Senate; men who have themselves seen many a "lame duck" in their time.

The opinion gained currency here that Mr. Roosevelt might announce his new Secretary of the Treasury and possibly Secretary of State immediately to end all talk of his "radicalism." Conservatives are booked for these posts, it is believed.

As new election returns came in, Democrats were leading in 28 of the 35 races for state Governorships.

OIL OUTPUT HIGHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—Domestic crude oil output in the United States in the week ended Nov. 5 averaged 2,097,364 barrels daily, up 4876 over the previous week, according to the Oil & Gas Journal.

President-Elect With Members of His Family

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

Seated, Left to Right—GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT; MRS. ROOSEVELT Holding Granddaughter, ANNA DALL; MRS. CURTIS DALL, Their Daughter, Holding Her Son CURTIS DALL JR.; MRS. JAMES D. ROOSEVELT, the Governor's Mother. Standing, Left to Right—FRANKLIN JR., JAMES and JOHN ROOSEVELT, the Governor's Three Sons, and CURTIS DALL, His Son-in-Law.

President-Elect Receives Best Wishes of Drys

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Dr. Daniel A. Poling, chairman Allied Forces for Prohibtion, in a statement today, declared that the President-elect has the "best wishes and desires" of his organization.

"Our interests are bound with him," the statement continued. "Whatever our campaign decision, we unite now in wishing Franklin D. Roosevelt all good.

"As for Herbert Hoover, he has fought a good fight. He has kept faith with himself, his country and the world. Presently he shall know the full gratitude of the American people. His stature will increase through the years. He has yet a great work to do and will do it. Those of us who fought with him are glad!"

Election Is Not a Wet Victory, Dry Head Says

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Mr. Deets Pickett, of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, said today in a statement that "as for the newly elected President we wish him well and we reserve opinion."

"The election of Mr. Roosevelt to the Presidency," the statement said, "is in no sense a wet victory. The acceptance speech of Mr. Hoover had eliminated the prohibition issue from the campaign as a clear-cut issue. Upon this, every 'temperance organization in the country was agreed.

"Those believing that prohibition is the best method of dealing with the liquor traffic can and will win any national election in the United States, when the people are not deprived of the opportunity for choice. The believers in prohibition won in 1928. They have won and won overwhelmingly in many congressional elections, and have demonstrated the habit of victory in literally thousands of legislative, gubernatorial and municipal polls."

Garner Now Holds Trio of Positions

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—It was a question today whether Mr. John Nance Garner should be addressed as Vice-President-Elect, as Representative or as Speaker of the House. As a result of yesterday's balloting, he was holding all three positions.

At the polls in the Fifteenth District of Texas yesterday, Mr. Garner was reelected to the House for the sixteenth time. At the same time, a nation-wide electorate named him as Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Garner consented to have his name on both the local and national tickets, insisting that he could easily move from the House end of the Capitol to the Vice-President's office in a short time. Now that he is Vice-President he will have opportunity to hunt around for a good Democrat to represent his district in Congress.

Republicans Say 'Hurricane' Due To Economic Issues

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 9—Analysis at Republican national headquarters here of yesterday's defeat, places it entirely on economic conditions. The vote is seen not as a landslide but as a "hurricane" blown up by financial distress and directed against the party in power.

While opinions differ on the influence of prohibition on the campaign, it is agreed that it was decidedly a minor factor and that the discontent of the jobless settled the election.

Likewise the three-year campaign of the Democrats was dismissed as incidental. Some granted it had damaged the Republican cause and held that it pointed to the necessity of educational work by the Republicans between campaigns. It was urged that a brief campaign was too short a time to educate the voters, and especially the women, in economic issues.

But as a practical thing of the moment, the Democrats' unprecedented campaign against Mr. Hoover during his Administration was submerged, along with the other lesser factors, in the protests of the hungry for a change, as various leaders read the results.

Regrets heard in various quarters that President Hoover had not taken earlier to the stump to defend himself were likewise set aside. Among the most experienced campaigners it was said that nothing Mr. Hoover could have done in speaking could have turned the course of the adverse current fed by financial hardship.

The markets and farm prices and other factors all worked against the President, it is remarked. The Republican Party's traditional tariff argument lost its power to influence the farmer when he saw grain prices decline to a preposterously low figure.

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Career of Present Roosevelt Similar to That of Theodore

Both Harvard Men, Each of Them Entered Field of New York Politics, Was Governor of State and Assistant Secretary of Navy

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—The election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt as the thirty-first President brings the third Democrat to that high office since James Buchanan made way for Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Roosevelt's party predecessors — Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson—are both written big in the nation's history, and, were these Roman times, today's circumstance no doubt would see a turning to the oracle for a prophecy.

Like Cleveland and Wilson, Mr. Roosevelt's Presidency is coincident with a great national emergency, and no sign is lacking that he, too, will make history, for, besides a world in turmoil, reasons for this spring from the man himself. He is ambitious, and the mark of his fifth cousin, Theodore Roosevelt, who went to the White House at the turn of the century, has been on every one of the 22 political years of this Roosevelt of "the other branch of the family."

He, too, like Theodore Roosevelt, entered politics through the New York Legislature, became Assistant Secretary of the Navy and was nominated for the Vice-Presidency when he was 38—four years younger than Theodore when the latter was nominated on the McKinley ticket in 1900.

Again as did Theodore, he attains the Presidency, a graduate in the fullest sense of one of the hardest schools of politics in a country of political complexities—the New York Governorship.

If the casual eye sees a phenomenon in his political rise, marveling that in the four short years since he reëmerged on the public scene after eight years of practical eclipse he should have reached this highest eminence, a closer glance at his life shows that ambition for signal political achievement has been strong in him since he made his mark in the New York Senate in 1910, and that all his abilities have been directed toward public life, which has an irresistible flavor for him, and the problems of government and politics an absorbing fascination.

One of the chief things to take into account in any consideration of Mr. Roosevelt's career is his aptitude for office, his patent enjoyment of it and his strong flair for politics. Public life has been his career, and few men have had it in such generous variety. Running through that career as an ever-recurrent theme has been the example set by Theodore Roosevelt, and when his passing in 1919 left the Progressives without a leader, it became the dominant purpose of the younger Roosevelt to coördinate the diverse groups in his own party under the liberal banner. From the start, he had set out to be a national Democrat, and national affairs were always on his horizon.

Long Line of Democrats

The President-elect was born Jan. 30, 1882, the son of James Roosevelt, a country squire, wealthy by inheritance and judicious management, and Sara Delano, his second wife. James Roosevelt was a Democrat, like his father and grandfather. Theodore, father of the late President, was the only Republican Roosevelt of his generation.

After his graduation from Harvard in 1904, Franklin Delano Roosevelt married his sixth cousin, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, daughter of Elliott, Theodore's only brother. The Roosevelts saw much of the President during these days—in Washington, New York and Oyster Bay—and always the head of the Roosevelt clan was stressing the duty of young men to enter public life.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt first heeded this urging in 1910, when he went as a delegate to the New York State Democratic convention. It was a year fraught with the ambitions of his famous fifth cousin in the battle between the Conservatives and Progressives, then splitting both parties. The die-hard Republican bosses of New York were out to reclaim the state organization from Rooseveltian influence, even at the expense of defeat at the polls, and the Democrats won the Governorship and control of the Legislature for the first time since 1892.

Against Party Bosses

Young Roosevelt, up for State Senator in a rock-ribbed Republican district, was swept in on the Democratic tide. He was 30 years old, and at Albany immediately established himself as a leader of the Progressive Democrats against the party bosses. By 1913 he had definitely aligned himself with the Woodrow Wilson movement, and already had a wide acquaintance among national Democrats, including Josephus Daniels, who, when Mr. Wilson gave him the navy portfolio, offered Mr. Roosevelt an Undersecretaryship, which he promptly accepted.

With the end of the Wilson epoch in 1921, he was clearly marked for political eminence. He had ranged the country in the 1920 campaign as the running mate of James M. Cox, and the defeat of the ticket served only as a temporary setback. Into the collapse of the Bull Moose movement in 1919 he had read the necessity for stability of party machinery, if there was to be a real liberal movement.

The distintegration of the Progressive forces without Theodore Roosevelt to lead them had proved this, and in 1920 Mr. Roosevelt began to work to establish a cohesive Democracy that would unite the western Progressives, who reëlected Wilson in 1916, with the Democrats of the South and North. Urging coöperation among Democratic leaders throughout the country, he started a correspondence and series of personal contacts that has reached prodigious proportions.

Refused to Be Downed

It was at this point that his career received a check that began one of the most extraordinary chapters of his personal life. He was stricken with infantile paralysis, losing the use of his legs for several years.

Gifted with a particularly happy temperament, he refused to be treated as an invalid and, in the process of gradual recovery of muscular control of his limbs, kept his contacts with the world of politics and business and resumed his law practice in New York City while still dependent on crutches. These supported him to the platform of the Democratic national convention in 1924, when he placed his friend, Alfred E. Smith, in nomination for the Presidency.

That campaign over, he again turned to his work of party coördination. In 1928, not yet ready to reënter politics himself, he once more — this time successfully — brought Mr. Smith's name before the party for the Presidency, and worked hard to reconcile southern and western leaders to the Smith candidacy, always with the vision of the Democracy as the party of liberalism before him. He himself had come to be classified as a "real" Democrat from the East—something of a political rara avis.

He was still seeking to effect full recovery in the waters at Warm Springs, Ga., when he was persuaded, or virtually compelled, that year to contest for the New York Governorship. He made a vigorous campaign and won by a big plurality, although Mr. Smith lost his home State to Mr. Hoover.

Acted on His Own

Mr. Smith remained in Albany after the election, and it is well known in political quarters that he had assigned to himself the rôle of counselor on state matters to his successor in the Executive Mansion. He was not consulted, however, nor were his preferences considered on appointments.

Much criticism from Mr. Smith's friends has centered upon Governor Roosevelt for that initial snubbing, but in the light of later events, it is probable that, had he bowed to the Smith influence, Mr. Roosevelt's own claims to the presidential nomination in 1932 might well have been negligible, with Mr. Smith the power in the Empire State and Mr. Roosevelt lieutenant merely. From the start he established beyond question that it was his administration and no one's else.

Before the end of his first year in Albany it was patent that Mr. Roosevelt was back in politics to stay. His régime was new and independent from the first, based upon Smith progressivism, but exploring new areas, new methods. He showed himself a political adept in coping with a Republican Legislature whose opposition to him was the keener because his election in a year of greatest nation-wide Republican victory marked him potentially for the Presidency.

A marked change had come over the Albany political lineup since he first knew it in 1911. Then the demarcation had been between the independents and the machines of both parties. In 1928 it seemed that a new Tammany, interested in reforms, had arisen and that the Republicans were the obstructionists.

Forced to Act

In the interval, a large measure of home rule had been conferred on New York City, and, always city-minded, Tammany resisted even Smith control from Albany. A Democratic Governor of New York finds his job almost impossible unless he can command the support of the New York City machine, which controls two-thirds of the party support in the State, and, like his predecessor, Governor Roosevelt appeared willing to accept this ordering of affairs as the price he must pay to further his program.

In contrast to his 1911 insurgency, he had learned, it seemed, to use machines for betterments rather than attack them. Moreover, he has never admitted that irregularities in New York City's government had any political implication beyond that city's confines.

Few administrative troubles have marred his four years' governorship, but he was called upon to act against Tammany methods of control of the down-state mayoralty with an insistence that has faced few of his predecessors in a situation that might well have baffled or destroyed a less skillful political leader.

The full force of the issue did not break upon him until his second administration, when New York City scandals, involving the judiciary and one department after another of the James J. Walker mayoralty were uncovered, bringing the cry for reform from all sides.

Accused of Evasion

Although Governor Roosevelt had introduced into initial investigatory processes down-state, the veteran jurist and independent anti-Tammany Democrat, Samuel Seabury, he stayed aloof from the later phases of Judge Seabury's merciless exposures until he was openly charged with a policy of evasion and timidity toward the Wigwam.

The situation came to a head in the early summer of 1932, when the joint legislative investigation of the Walker-Tammany mayoralty was supplying printed columns of sensational disclosures. Judge Seabury concluded his highly incriminatory examination of the Mayor on the eve of the Democratic national convention, and removal charges against Mayor Walker, based upon the Seabury analysis of testimony, were placed before the Governor.

He was forced to act, but a statement given out at Hyde Park, as emanating from his "spokesman," strongly attacked the legislative inquisitor for bringing pressure to bear upon Mr. Roosevelt at a time so embarrassing to him politically.

Immediately Governor Roosevelt's good government friends fell away in droves, and he was denounced for his alleged "soft-pedaling" of the Tammany issue for the sake of his presidential ambitions.

Met Issue Eventually

Subsequent developments went far to disprove these charges, confirming the belief among students of the Governor's character that his political philosophy is never to force an issue, but to be prepared to meet it when it comes. Even his political enemies were forced to admire the impartial, judicial and comprehensive manner in which he conducted the Walker hearings in midsummer, and the effectiveness of his procedure was apparent when the Mayor himself brought his day in court to an abrupt end by resigning.

While it would be too much to say that Governor Roosevelt won back in his handling of this case all the ground he had lost in quarters working for good government, many of those who had turned against him again became his adherents, and it is certain that he incurred the hostility of the Walker-Curry faction of Tammany Hall.

He was ready for the latter contingency, however, and his strategy in forcing Tammany Chief John F. Curry to sacrifice his Walker "vindication" plans in the special mayoralty election offers a striking instance of the Governor's almost uncanny faculty for working his way advantageously out of ticklish situations.

Politically long-headed and refusing to permit opposing factions, whether in his own party or in the opposition, to provoke him to initial action to their benefit, his enemies are rarely able to anger him. He is a past master of the art of defense, and, on the other hand, has so keen a sense of the strategy of the game of politics that, when he does throw the ball, he is prepared to go forward, at least approximately, to the conclusion he desires.

Farley a Happy Choice

As Governor he has been indefatigable in his efforts to marshal public opinion and careful to include the humblest of party workers in his program to renovate and invigorate the Democratic Party in upstate rural New York. In his choice of Mr. James A. Farley, now Democratic national chairman, to assist him in this work to make a strong up-state organization to counterbalance the powerful down-state machine he picked a man whose energy and enthusiasm were second only to his own.

Audiences are neither stirred nor awed by Mr. Roosevelt, but they find his friendliness persuasive, and his animation and good humor put them on amiable footing with him at once. A most accessible public official, his deftness in holding the conversation to his own liking has baffled more than one political leader towing candidates for jobs.

There is an engaging quality to the man that wins him a quick response. His face is long, firmly shaped and set with marks of confidence. There are wrinkles on his high, straight forehead; his eyes are intensely blue and his firm, thin mouth is open and free in laughter. Liking all kinds of people, his special admiration is reserved for many-sided men, and he lists Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Napoleon, Count Rumford and Theodore Roosevelt as the five who interest him most keenly.

Like Theodore Roosevelt, he is the possessor of an enormous surplus energy and seems never to be fully occupied unless he is doing two or three things at once. There are usually a good 10 issues under his hammer at a time.

Will Need to Take Position

In the Presidency, Mr. Roosevelt's attitude toward the widely variant components of his party may be expected to uncover his administrative policies. The radicals and left-wing progressives and the northern Democrats have, by considerable stretching of points, managed to wind up the campaign as a unit back of the New York Governor, each expecting much. It will be difficult for him to please them all; difficult to follow a middle course. He will need to declare himself, one way or the other, and that soon.

Here only his expert knowledge of political strategy and the practical wisdom gained in his years at trying to remedy the party's sectional and individualistic weaknesses can help him. Both are bound to come in for a severe test in the biggest political arena in the world. To be sure of this, it is only necessary to recall the experience of his two Democratic predecessors in the White House, and how the party of Cleveland and of Wilson in the Congress disintegrated into discordant futility, greatly handicapping the Executive.

In 1893 it was the sound money crisis, and by 1896 the Democracy had split, the majority abandoning Mr. Cleveland to follow Mr. Bryan and free silver. In the war emergency of 1917, President Wilson's policy was openly opposed by some of the chief Democratic leaders in Congress, leaving the President largely dependent on Republican members for his imperatively needed war legislation.

Forces no Issues

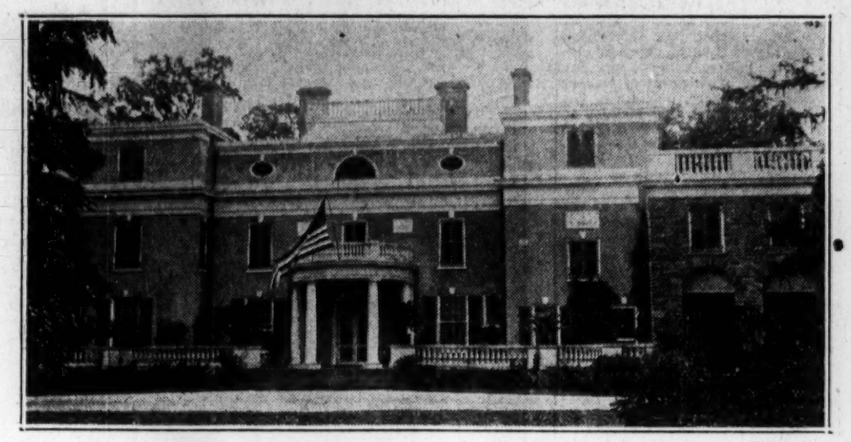
Strikingly different temperamentally from both Cleveland and Wilson, Mr. Roosevelt may succeed in getting on with the Congress where they failed. Never forcing issues, but biding his time and then willing to give and take—usually getting more than he gives—he has none of Cleveland's intransigence. Realist rather than of the Wilson school of idealism, he has a sense of humor and an ability to mix with men and speak their language that the World War President never had.

Possessing these attributes, he will start his Administration under political auspices more favorable to harmony than those which either Cleveland or Wilson knew at the outset of their Administrations and with the Democrats of the North and South more united than at any time since the reëlection of Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Roosevelt, therefore, will have a strong supporting party in the Congress and will be implemented in holding it with the unusual power a President always possesses during the first two or three years of his first term.

Moreover, necessitous times make for a strong brake, and the absolute need of governmental economy and of the utmost prudence in national affairs, will offer an admirable field for the "moderateness" which has marked Mr. Roosevelt in his New York stewardship.

New York Home of President-Elect



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - Keystone-Underwood

GOV. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT'S MANSION AT HYDE PARK

ROOSEVELT TAKES LEAD IN KENTUCKY

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 9 (AP)—Franklin D. Roosevelt started out with a two-to-one lead over President Hoover as scattered returns from Kentucky's election began to come in today. Reports from 91 of the State's 4184 precincts as tabulated by the Associated Press showed: Roosevelt, 12,625; Hoover, 6641.

Gov. Ruby Laffoon, Democrat, swept the State as a whole by 70,000 majority.

THREE RESCUES BY REPUBLICANS ON STATE TICKET

(Continued from Page 1)

vored the return of the pre-primary state convention system as incorporated in Question No. 2 on the ballot.

Although the famous slogan, "As Maine goes so goes the nation," was fulfilled in the election of Mr. Roosevelt, Maine refused to follow its own leadings set in the gubernatorial elections of a few months ago by giving President Hoover a substantial margin.

In New Hampshire, Gov. John G. Winant shattered precedent by gaining the Governor's chair for the third time with 106,508 votes to 89,217 for Mr. Henri T. Ledoux, his Democratic opponent.

The Democrats gained some consolation in New Hampshire in the defeat of Senator George H. Moses, Republican, by former Gov. Fred H. Brown. Representative William N. Rogers (D.), trailing in early returns, came in a winner after a late surge of votes put him ahead of his Republican rival, Mr. William P. Straw.

Other States

In the gubernatorial races in the other New England states, discounting Vermont, where Gov. Stanley C. Wilson, Republican, was swept back into office, the Democratic triumph was complete. Connecticut reëlected Gov. Wilbur L. Cross (D.) and Senator Hiram Bingham (R.) lost to Mr. Augustine Lonergan by about 6500.

A Democratic triumph not only gave Roosevelt Rhode Island's four electoral votes but also swept into office an entire Democratic ticket of state officers. Gov. Norman S. Case was beaten by his Democratic rival, Mr. Theodore F. Green, by more than 30,000 votes. The avalanche also sent Representative Francis B. Condon back to Congress and ousted Clark Burdick, Republican, from office.

Republicans retained control of the state Senate by a comfortable margin.

Vermont was the only New England state to maintain a clear-cut Republican stand from President down to its choice for state officers. Incidentally, Vermont was the first state in the country to make complete returns, due to its positive stand for Republicanism.

Washington's Kin Initiated by Masons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 9—A historical drama, presented by the Scottish Rite Players of Richmond, recently commemorated the initiation of George Washington into the Masonic fraternity at Fredericksburg, Va., 180 years ago.

Another George Washington, of Milford, in Caroline County, this State, a descendant of President Washington's brother, was initiated into the lodge as a feature of the exercises.

The ceremony was held on the Ferry Farm, where Washington lived as a boy after moving with his family from Wakefield, his birthplace. E. H. Cann, master of the Fredericksburg Lodge, opened the exercises. The visiting lodge masters and other notables wore colorful colonial costumes and occupied seats on the platform. The same Bible on which the first George Washington took the Masonic obligations as a young man, was used in the initiation of his youthful kinsman.

Hoover Made Gallant Fight, Hyde Declares

PALO ALTO, Calif., Nov. 9 (AP)—One of the first messages received by President Hoover last night as he watched the mounting election returns was from Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, saying that "regardless of election results today, your shadow will lengthen in history."

The telegram follows:

"Win, lose or draw, you have made a gallant fight both as President and candidate. Regardless of election results today, your shadow will lengthen in history."

VIRGIN ISLANDS BILL DRAWN

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, Nov. 9 (By U. P.)—The American Congress will be asked to pass a new and permanent organic act for the Virgin Islands when it convenes in December. The proposed act is now being drafted by Mr. Lawrence W Cramer, Lieutenant-Governor of St. Croix. Gov. Paul M. Pearson is expected to go to Washington next month to urge passage of legislation on behalf of the Virgin Islands.

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CANADA TO EASE FLOW OF CREDIT AND CURRENCY

Prime Minister Pledges Rigid Restrictions to Keep Money Sound

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 9—Canada intends to follow the lead of Great Britain and the United States in easing money and credit. This significant announcement was made by the Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, in Parliament yesterday.

"So far as I am aware," said Mr. Bennett, "the best and most conservative opinion throughout the world is committed to the idea that an easing of money and credit is highly desirable in the interests of business recovery. The credit situation in Great Britain has been materially improved.

"In the United States a recent enactment gives power to the national banks to create new note issues aggregating nearly $1,000,000,000 against the security of certain classes of Government bonds, and this measure supplemented a central bank policy of easing money which resulted in bringing the Government bond holding of the Federal Reserve System to a figure in excess of $1,800,000,000."

Mr. Bennett explained the recent "borrowing" of $35,000,000 from the banks. The banks had purchased two-year notes of the Dominion of Canada, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. The banks will use these notes as security in obtaining an advance of an equivalent amount under the Finance Act, thereby swelling their cash reserves and substantially increasing their loaning capacity.

It was because of Canada's sound banking situation that transactions of this type must be carefully restricted, Mr. Bennett said. Advances under the Finance Act are now at a very low level, he pointed out, having dropped from $112,900,000 in 1929 to only $38,700,000 in 1931, and even when full advantage is taken of the recent arrangement, the total this year will only exceed $40,000,000. Not only are such advances at a low level, but today Canada's gold holdings are larger than they were a year ago, indicating the soundness of its financial position. The Prime Minister said that once this present loan operation is completed the Dominion is finished with the market for some time to come.

"After having proved our ability to ride out the storm, I feel that we were justified—to the very limited degree necessary in our case—in joining other countries in the adoption of monetary measures designed to encourage recovery," continued Mr. Bennett. "However, any broad action along this line is unnecessary and, as I have stated frequently on previous occasions, this country will not depart from the established principles of sound money."

ILLINOIS WATERWAY AGAIN MOVING GRAIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 9—Grain traffic on the Illinois waterway was revived Monday by two 1000-ton barge loads of corn, bound for Pacific points, by the Farmers National Grain Corporation. A third shipment is soon to move from Havana, Ill., down the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, bound for England.

The grain will be transferred to steamships at New Orleans, according to George S. Milnor, general manager of the coöperative. He states that corn growers are finding better markets in the distance because of the cheap transportation afforded by the waterway.

BUILDING OPENED BY LORD BESSBOROUGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The new $1,000,000 administration building and students' residence at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, Ont., was recently formally opened by the Earl of Bessborough, Governor-General of Canada. The training given by the college was spoken of by His Excellency as being among the world's best.

The new building shows the progress of the college, declared the Provincial Premier, Mr. George S. Henry, who accompanied His Excellency on his tour of inspection. By sending their sons and daughters here for instruction, the farmers of the Province have shown their interest in the college, which is recognized as the headquarters for agricultural leadership.

Hoover Pledges His Best Support

(Continued from Page 1)

ministration to that of Governor Roosevelt.

President Hoover's conviction that the nation's final recovery from one of its most serious crises rested in his and his party's hands is as unshaken as ever. His zealous faith in his task remains solid.

Last Friday he quoted Lincoln's words:

"It will be my duty to so coöperate with the President-elect as to save the Union between the election and the inauguration."

That may be taken to be the keynote of the ensuing months. But strong pressure is being brought to bear on President Hoover by his sons and personal advisers to take a long-deferred holiday, either in his beautiful Palo Alto home or on a battleship rounding the nation through the Panama Canal. President Hoover has apparently not made up his mind, but the belief today is that he will go back to his job with utmost speed. He has never left an unfinished job.

Last night, surrounded by those persons and those scenes nearest to his heart, the President learned that soon he must leave a job finished or not. The American voters, apparently unmoved by his last-minute appeals, cast their protest votes against the helmsman of the depression.

Last night, President Hoover saw a powerful scene in a great drama. This is what we on the outside saw:

A second-floor terrace on the President's house: A cheering, loyal mob of Stanford University students below, who knew that the President had lost his fight.

Then, on the terrace, two figures. Herbert Hoover, a little ahead; behind, encouraging him with a brave smile, Mrs. Hoover. She may have been holding his hand—we couldn't see. But she smiled courageously at him. She was not crying, but the President's eyes seemed misty, behind a faint, far-away, bitter-sweet smile.

And the two of them looked out at the encouraging fresh faces of youth. The students cheered; cheers of hope and heart. Without accompaniment, in the soft, moonlit California night they sang wistful Stanford songs. The lonely two, up on their terrace, smiled that rueful, sad smile.

The man stepped a little nearer. He said a few words. Nobody could rightly hear, but we caught snatches: "Time like this . . . deeply appreciate . . . gladden my heart." He could say no more.

That was all we saw.

Inside, however, history had been happening. Arriving soon after 4 o'clock, from an inspiring ride 30 miles from the San Francisco Embarcadero through more than a quarter million of cheering people to their beloved Stanford campus where they voted, President and Mrs. Hoover soon began to hear election returns.

The President retired to his second floor study. Thence private wires led to Chicago, Washington, New York. He emerged for a brief dinner with friends. Then back to the wires.

By 7:30, Pacific time, the result was perfectly clear. The tabulation from New York State, showing at first its loss by some 800,000 votes, convinced President Hoover, as it did the country, that his chances were hopeless. Ensuing messages merely confirmed the result.

By 8:30 the President began to write his telegram to Governor Roosevelt, having conceded the election.

Congratulates Successor

At 9:34, on the front steps, the chief publicity director of the Republican National Committee, read the epilogue on the 1932 campaign; he read a straightforward, coöperative telegram to Governor Roosevelt.

Then came the only appearance of the Hoovers on the terrace.

But ever since dinner neighbors had been coming in, as they have a way of doing hereabouts. The house was jammed with them. They were mostly downstairs. The Hoovers did not mingle much with them. They were not on show; they only wanted to see their friends and grip their hands.

Nowhere else in the world could the blow have fallen on Herbert Hoover more gently. Perhaps that is why he came to California.

Every aspect of the scene, from the time they were ferried across San Francisco Bay, to the final moment on the terrace at their home, events yesterday were supremely qualified to soften the apparent blow upon President and Mrs. Hoover which fell when the voters' verdict became known.

There were three great spectacles: the ride up historic Market Street, a speech of warm homecoming at San Francisco civic center, and a warmer speech at Stanford.

Reversal From 1928

At the home, events externally were almost exactly like 1928; whether the reminder was happy or sad to the Hoovers cannot be said. There, on another election day, Herbert Hoover had watched one landslide. Last night he saw another. Human events, which seem so often to work themselves out in a pattern, had fashioned symmetry again.

The voting was much the same in Stanford Union; the President went first, and took three minutes to mark his ballot on an appropriately chosen draftsman's table, draped in a little curtain of awning cloth. Mrs. Hoover did the same, except that she took longer to make up her mind about the 20 odd "propositions" with which California confronted its voters. The onlookers speculated on how President and Mrs. Hoover solved California's senatorial riddle; did they vote for Tallant Tubbs, the Republican wet; "Fighting Bob" Shuler, the omnipartisan dry, or William G. McAdoo, the experienced Democrat?

Having voted, the Hoovers went straight home. There their sons and grandchildren waited, in such delightful informality that soon one small youngster was dodging among the newspaper correspondents, demanding to see "which car Granddaddy rode in."

It was, in a way, a children's day, for hundreds of thousands of them lined the streets all day, and the voices of the Hoover third generation rang out over their Palo Alto lawns long after the tell-tale returns were in. So, to California and its welcome, to children, to home, came Mr. and Mrs. Hoover. With every heartening consolation at hand, after years of buffeting before economic and social storms of untold magnitude, far from the freezing isolation of the White House, the President heard the verdict.

And, like a man, determined to go on, to help the President-elect and to help America.

Farmers Holding Own in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — That while under present levels of wheat prices the western farmer can do little more than hold his own, 50 per cent of the farmers of the West are free from debt, was the statement made by Mr. B. P. Alley, assistant general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, who recently returned here from a trip through the West.

The crop on the prairie is not so large as previous estimates indicated, he averred. Estimates of threshing results place it at about 400,000,000 bushels. Improvements are seen in the fact that the difficulties of fodder and seed relief have vanished, and that the necessity of giving relief to individual families is below that of last year by three-quarters.

Creditors in the West are to a great extent exercising moderation in their demands, explained Mr. Alley.

All in all, the farmers of the West are adapting themselves to conditions, and have probably sowed and harvested this crop at a lower outlay than any in the past, he explained. Progress in diversification of crops, making farms self-supporting, is also evident.

GIRLS' CLUB LEARNS 'WHY' OF AVIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 9—An aviation club consisting of girls attending the Battin High School here meets once a week to study the theory of flying and periodically to visit the Newark Airport.

Differing from the usual boys' club in that they have no instruction in the ground or technical phases of the subject, the girls are interested in the "why," not the "how," of flying and in the purely personal aspect of the history of aviation. Miss Ruth Le Roy is president of the club, which was formed under the direction of Mr. Walter Dudas, faculty sponsor and instructor in commercial subjects.

OGLETHORPE PICTURE GIVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — A copper plate portrait of Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe, founder of the colony of Georgia, made by Samuel Ireland in 1785, has been donated to the university here bearing his name. Dr. Thornwell Jacobs, president of Oglethorpe University, obtained the portrait in England recently.

As Farmer and Friend of Dumb Animals

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - Keystone-Underwood

PRESIDENT-ELECT ROOSEVELT ON HYDE PARK (N. Y.) FARM

The Governor Is Greeting a Four-Footed Friend, Dolly, While on an Inspection Tour of His 400 Acres Overlooking the Hudson River.

ROOSEVELT GETS COMPLETE HOLD ON GOVERNMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

ion of the entire Senate in point of service, having sat consecutively since 1903. Wesley Jones of Washington ends a term which began in 1909. James E. Watson of Indiana, party leader, veteran of many partisan battles, most colorful of the old line politicians, bowed to the storm.

Other Senators Beaten

Other prominent Republican senators who appear to have also gone down to defeat were Otis Glenn of Illinois, Tasker Oddie of Nevada and Hiram Bingham of Connecticut.

Associated Press returns compiled to 1:30 p. m. (eastern standard time) on the contest for the 34 seats in the United States Senate showed:

Democrats elected 25; holdovers 31; total 56.
Republicans elected 4; holdovers 30; total 34.
Farmer-Labors elected 0; holdovers 1; total 1.
Still doubtful 5.
Necessary for a majority, 218.

Returns from congressional districts at 1:30 p. m. (E. S. T.) on contests for the 435 seats in the new House of Representatives showed:

Democrats elected 241; present Congress 218.
Republicans elected 78; present Congress 209.
Farmer-Labors elected 0; present Congress 1.
Still doubtful 116.
Necessary for a majority, 218.

The changes will give the Democrats control of the Senate for the first time in 13 years. Their margin of between 8 and 14 is a substantial majority in that branch of the Congress. On the House side, it appears they will consolidate their present slim majority of seven by somewhere between 75 and 100 more seats.

Besides this certain control of the Seventy-third Congress, Democrats may possibly secure control of the Senate during the short "lame duck" session, beginning on Dec. 4. A Democratic victory in Colorado and New Jersey for the balance of unexpired terms would give them 49 votes, or enough to take control away from the G. O. P. even if Senator Henrik Shipstead, Farmer-Labor member, votes as usual with the Republicans.

Colorado Holds Balance

Colorado voters appeared inclined to jest somewhat with their senatorial candidates. Early returns give Karl C. Schuyler, Republican candidate for both the unexpired term of C. W. Waterman and the next full term, victory in his first contest, but defeat in the second.

With W. Warren Barbour, Republican candidate for the unexpired term in New Jersey, almost certainly defeated by Percy H. Stewart, the control of the upper chamber depends on Colorado. A Republican victory in the western state will mean a tie of 48 Democrats and 48 Republicans — including the one Farmer-Labor vote on which they rely in matters of organization. In such an event Vice-President Curtis would break the tie and give control to the Republicans.

Outstanding changes in the membership of the House, where all but three of the 435 members were up for election—the three from Maine having already been filled—were the defeats of Fiorello H. LaGuardia, stormy insurgent Republican from New York City, who led the revolt in the last session against the sales tax, and Oscar De Priest (R.) of Chicago, only Negro member during the last session.

Mrs. Pratt Loses

In the "lame duck" class also were such well-known Republicans as Mrs. Ruth Pratt of New York, reputably the wealthiest woman in Congress; Will R. Wood of Indiana, for 18 years a member of the House and a former chairman of the important Appropriations Committee; Gilbert Haugen, dean of the House, with a record of 32 years' service and for many years leader of the powerful farm bloc.

The congressional task facing voters when they went to the polls yesterday was the selection of 34 of the 96 members of the Senate and 432 of the 435 who constitute the House. Maine having voted on every issue but the Presidency on Sept. 12, explains the shortage of three.

Of the 432 vacancies in the House, 40 were uncontested. Democrats had the advantage of 36 unopposed nominations and Republicans only four. In practically every other district there was a lively fight with the issue in most cases in doubt.

Three Democratic candidates for the Senate were unopposed. The fortunates who came in without a struggle were Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, John H. Overton of Louisiana, henchman of Huey Long, self-styled "kingfish" of that State, and Richard B. Russell Jr., of Georgia, former Governor, who defeated Charles R. Crisp for the nomination.

Senate Control at Stake

Control of the present Senate was at stake. With the present lineup at 47 Democrats, 47 Republicans and one Farmer-Labor, it was necessary for Democrats to take away from Republicans the seat held temporarily by Mr. Barbour, who was appointed when Dwight W. Morrow passed on, and the vacancy left for the unexpired term of Mr. Waterman.

After the question of party control of Congress is settled, the next most important consideration becomes the probable lineup on the prohibition and legalized beer issues. Incompleteness of present returns makes it impossible to determine what the respective wet and dry strength in the House will be, but it still remains extremely unlikely that wets will secure the two-thirds majority in the Senate necessary to pass a repeal amendment to the Constitution.

Dry lobbies here were, however, inclined today to concede the possibility of wets having enough strength in both chambers to raise the legal alcoholic content of beer from the present limit of one-half of 1 per cent to whatever point would be accepted by the Supreme Court as not being intoxicating in fact.

Mrs. Caraway Elected Senator in Own Right; Other Women Also Win

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—Whether or not women succeed in holding the six seats in Congress they had in the Seventy-second Congress, it appeared today that some records of women in politics would be broken as a result of yesterday's election.

Mrs. Hattie W. Caraway (D.) of Arkansas, now holds the record of being the first woman elected to the Senate. She was originally appointed to the seat to fill a vacancy left by her husband but now has been elected in her own right. The first woman who sat in the Senate, Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Fellor was appointed by the Governor of Georgia to serve just one day.

Furthermore, Mrs. Caraway will have the honor of being the first woman chairman of a Senate committee. With the Democrats in control, Mrs. Caraway is in line for the chairmanship of a minor committee, that on Enrolled Bills.

Election results reported in the capital today indicated that Mrs. Florence P. Kahn (R.) of California and Mrs. Mary T. Norton (D.) of New Jersey had won their fifth terms in the House. The election of Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R.) of Massachusetts was also conceded.

Mrs. Ruth Pratt (R.) of New York was the only woman member of the Seventy-second Congress running for reelection who lost her seat, early returns indicated. Mrs. Pratt was defeated in the so-called "silk stocking" district of New York City after serving two terms in the House. The names of Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, who lost out in the Democratic primaries in Florida, and Mrs. Effiegene Wingo (D.) of Arkansas, who declined to run for a second term, were not before the voters yesterday.

At least one new face will appear among the Congresswomen of the Seventy-third Congress, it was indicated today. Mrs. Virginia Jenckes (D.) of Indiana appeared to have carried her district.

A pre-election survey showed three women running for senatorial seats, 27 candidates for the House, two for Governor and 69 for state posts. The Socialist Party led the list with 23 feminine candidates for various offices.

One of the candidates for Governor, Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson (D.) of Texas, waged a successful campaign and is to serve her second term, having been elected in 1924 and then defeated in 1928.

MORE WORKERS GET JOBS

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 9 (AP)—Arrangements to put from 25 to 50 additional employees on its pay roll were made today when the Lowell Counter Company received an order for 500,000 shoe counters from the Firestone Rubber Company plant at Hudson, Mass.

Garner of Old Pioneer Stock, Noted for Rugged Simplicity

Born in Mud-Chinked Hut in Texas, Has Won Way to Place High in Business and Politics—Wife Has Worked With Him Always

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—John N. Garner, Vice-President Elect of the United States, will assume the responsibilities of that high office on March 4 of next year backed by the wealth of experience in the conduct of the American Government won by 20 years of consecutive service in the House of Representatives.

Honored by his colleagues by the highest post of duty at their disposal, that of the Speakership, as a recognition of his abilities both as a legislator and a leader, he will advance to the second highest office in the land carrying with him the respect and good will not only of Democrats with whom he has served for so many years, but also of many Republicans among whom he numbers many of his closest friends.

The new Vice-President, born under the humblest circumstances, in a mud-chinked log cabin in the northeast section of Texas, has worked hard for both the economic and political success he has achieved.

Notable primarily for his incisive wit, lack of affectation and plentiful supply of that American quality known most accurately as "horse sense" his conservatism is that of the early pioneer stock who established democracy on the combination of mutual respect for others and a firm belief in the right of the individual to the rewards of his enterprise and ingenuity.

Respect for Property

Control of two banks and ownership of hundreds of acres of rich farming and grazing land in the vicinity of Uvalde, Texas, his home, have given him a sound respect for material success and have unquestionably tended to line up his support in Congress on the side of cautious and conservative legislation.

Attempts during the early part of the campaign to label him with the brand of "radical" were based largely on the provisions in the so-called Garner "pork-barrel" bill for building hundreds of post offices throughout the country.

In his defense it should be pointed out that the list of projects used in his bill was a list approved and recommended by the joint building committee of the Post Office and Treasury Departments.

On prohibition Mr. Garner has stood for law enforcement and has voted for prohibition enforcement appropriations, although he originally voted against the Eighteenth Amendment and now stands on his party platform for repeal.

Helped Budget Debate

During the last session of Congress he used his influence to secure passage of the tax bill prepared by the Ways and Means Committee, including a manufacturers' sales tax, although personally opposed to the sales tax theory, in a determined effort to secure a balanced budget.

Mr. Garner has avoided social activities, but has shown respect and appreciation for the proper dignity of high office.

Mrs. Garner, a wife who has chosen to stay by his side in all his work, is equally calculated to discharge the social responsibilities of the Vice-President's wife with dignity.

Mr. Garner's closest friend during his long service in the House was the late Nicholas Longworth (R.) of Ohio former Speaker of the House in the Seventy-first Congress. Another warm friend and bitter political opponent today is Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury.

ROCKEFELLER SR. GOES SOUTH

NORTH TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 9 (AP)—Mr. John D. Rockefeller Sr. left today for his annual sojourn at his winter home in Florida. He was driven to the Pennsylvania Station in New York, where he was to board a midafternoon train.

HOTEL PARKSIDE
in Gramercy Park, New York
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800 sunny, outside rooms. ● Every room with bath, shower and radio. ● Adjacent to Grand Central and B & O Bus Terminal . . only a few minutes from Pennsylvania Station. In the midst of the theatrical district and fashionable shops.
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At leading dealers in bulk or four-ounce packages.
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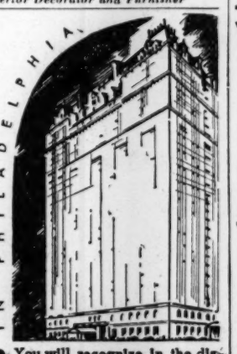

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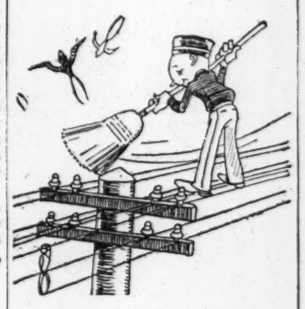
On top of Election bets, it's like being on a "busy wire"—all departments paging you at once.
Hear our Clothing Man: "Tell 'em about our worry-proof Scotch Mists". $45 to $65 this season. Remind 'em the $65 ones were $85 last season.
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"Rogers Peet hats—all the name implies," interrupted our Hat Man.
"And don't forget the younger members of the family," adds our Boys' Department. Outstanding specials in everything "future Presidents" wear.
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And you'll be glad we have . . . for it's in a demure hug-me collar, knitted in one piece right on to this swelegant Chenille Dress. Chenille, you know, is a must, under-the-coat knitted fashion.

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Our ready-made dinner jackets are made in our own workrooms from imported vicuna, and are cut in three models: two with natural shoulders and either peaked lapels or shawl collar—the other closer fitting with squarer shoulders and peaked lapels. Trousers are made either with or without pleats.
Dinner jackets . . . $50 to $60
Black vicuna waistcoats, $12 and $14
Trousers . . . . . $15 and $18
Black silk waistcoats . . . $16
White waistcoats . $7.50 and $8.50
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NEW YORK

ANNUAL HORSE SHOW GREETED BY MANHATTAN

Picked Exhibitors Drawn From Many Countries Viewed at Garden

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—The National Horse Show, the culminating event of the season, once more has drawn the picked exhibitors of fine stock to the Madison Square Garden this morning, as the forty-seventh renewal finds several important developments reviving much of the interest of the old-time shows of the old Garden.

The foremost innovation is the establishment of a class for best-in-the-show, which has drawn the picked horses of the United States, Canada and from foreign countries. This will come at the very end of the week and is likely to draw the finest field ever sent into a single ring.

A development that gives great promise of raising a new generation of fine horsemen and horsewomen, started some years ago, is the Good Hands Cup competition for children under 17, as an encouragement to good riding. It is sponsored by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and now has grown to such proportions that every horse show all over the United States regards such an event as indispensable with the result that the picked riders of these lesser competitions look forward to the final test in the big show.

The international phase, so prominent for many years, is less important this season, though most of the events still are included. Chief of these is the Brooks-Bright Foundation Cup, competed for annually at the International Show in London and the National Show in New York, for jumpers owned and exhibited by citizens of the United States or England.

But it is in the saddle horse and pony classes that the greatest enthusiasm of the show has developed. The former, both five-gaited and three-gaited, have drawn the most complete list of representatives from all parts of the United States ever shown in the new Garden, with many exhibitors who hitherto have confined their competition to Kentucky and other home sections moving the pick of the farms into the Garden this week.

As usual, the four-in-hands, always a feature, will be daily exhibits. There will be also the competition for the Erduin Von der Horst Koch perpetual trophy for the teams, as well as a new competitive event, with conformation considered.

Two new exhibitions will bring the New York City Police, in rough riding performances, as well as their customary competitive drill, into the ring all through the week, while the New York State Troopers, qualifying as trick riders, also are listed for several performances.

The jumping classes, which for several years have featured the national shows, will be large this year, with some of the finest "timber toppers" in the world competing. France, the Irish Free State and Canada have sent their finest army teams here and these will compete with the United States Army title holders.

places the shaping line upon a trouser-leg, with what exactness he poises a hand in perspective.

The drawings vary considerably in emphasis and pattern. We discern a versatility, a freedom from hackneyed forms, a determination to find the counterpart in lines and shadows of contours, textures and atmospheric qualities. There is the imprint of freshness, the glow of first excitement imparted to drawings which artists rarely, if ever, carry into the more formidable department of painting.

Mr. Burn's painting sometimes reveals his interest in achieving effects in line, and at others shows proclivity in the use of paint and color itself, spread in large areas and conveying a scenic impression. In the smaller oils, there are some very appealing landscapes. In them poetry, mood, the transitory impression are felt. Concise, abbreviated painting proves an adequate instrument. A larger canvas, entitled "Summer," on the other hand, is carefully planned and thoughtfully arranged in pattern and detail. It establishes a quite idyllic mood. Mr. Burn sustains throughout a balance between pattern and form, indulging the one or the other occasionally.

An outstanding feature is so persistent that it may now be treated as a phenomenon of English painting. It is the tendency toward etiolation. Is it due to consanguinity with northern races, which prefer the whitish tones, or is there some quality of English light which keys up the values of colors? It is an interesting point, worth looking into.

D. A.

M.I.T. Staff Adopts Wage Reserve Plan

Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, announced today a cooperative plan whereby the staff and employees of the institute have undertaken to lay up a reserve fund against a possible deficit in case the year's income is reduced below present expectations.

The fund is to be set up from two sources, Dr. Compton declared. The first source is the "Professors' Fund" which has been accumulating for more than a year from the 50 per cent contributions of income earned by members of the staff for professional services rendered to parties other than the institute during the terms of session.

The second source of funds consists of a deposit of 10 per cent of salaries or wages, after deducting an exemption of $500, to be accumulated between Dec. 1 and July 1, 1933, to be returned pro rata to those who have contributed to it. There has been no reduction in salaries at Technology, and this action is not considered as such a reduction, it was stated.

THE MOTHER CHURCH ANNOUNCES LECTURE

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free noonday lecture on Christian Science in the Colonial Theater, Boston, on Thursday noon, Nov. 10, at 12:10 o'clock, to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: The Science of Spiritual Causation." The lecturer, Mr. William E. Brown, C.S.B., of Los Angeles, California, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship. The lecture will be radiocast by Stations WNAC and WEAN, Boston and Providence.

Music

"La Tosca"

Boston Opera House—The San Carlo Grand Opera Company last night presented "La Tosca" by Giacomo Puccini, with this cast:

Floria Tosca ..... Bianca Saroya
Baron Scarpia ..... Mario Valle
Mario Cavaradossi ..... Dimitri Onofrei
Spoletta ..... Francesco Curci
Cesare Angelotti ..... Amund Sjovik
A Sacristan ..... Natale Cervi
Conductor, Carlo Peroni

Last night we made the acquaintance of five more members of the San Carlo company and renewed acquaintance with three. Possibly it will be well to mention them somewhat in the order of their appearance, which brings us to a consideration of Mr. Sjovik in the rôle of Angelotti. Mr. Sjovik made of the gentleman a high-strung individual, rather too restless to be altogether convincing. Vocally, Mr. Sjovik equaled his performance of Monday night. To us Mr. Cervi's bit of comedy were forced and there was a lack of spontaneity in his acting of the Sacristan, although he sang most acceptably.

Mr. Onofrei disclosed a voice of good quality, used in typical Italian manner. It has few gradations hence the singer's work for the most part was straightforward concert singing, with a few fragments of stage business. Mr. Valle, on the other hand, found it possible to give a clear portrait of the Baron Scarpia without overplaying and with vocal aptitude for the part.

Tosca was played by Miss Saroya with considerable feeling for the dramatic, especially in the second act. Miss Saroya was also able to color her fine voice in keeping with the part.

At the conclusion of the opera, a Ballet Divertissement was presented by Mme. Maria Yurieva and Mr. Vecheslav Swoboda against the kaleidoscopic background of the Ballet Russe.

G. M. S.

Boston Art Notes

Rodney Burn

Paintings and sketches by Mr. Rodney J. Burn are now to be seen for the first time outside the Boston Museum School, where he teaches. At Grace Horne's Gallery, his work may be viewed in detachment. All pedagogic titles may be dropped for the time, and we may enjoy his pictures for what they are and for what they imply as to the Englishman's propensities as teacher.

The display divides itself easily into two groups: paintings and sketches. Each has its separate bent. In the sketch, Mr. Burn shows a predisposition to find the salient line, to place the motivating shadow; his is a minimizing of means to convey the most complete effect. In the sketch it is so much easier to find the artist's idiom, to gauge his proficiency, to estimate his artistic depth. If we step up close, we discover with what calculation he

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 NBC, Dromedary Caravan; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Dutch Band.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 Studio recital.
7:45 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 NBC, "Capt. Diamond's Adventures."
8:30 New England Community Singing Club, Gil Hamlin, director.
8:45 NBC, Pat Barnes, organ
9:00 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
9:30 Bond Bakers' Revel; Neal O'Hara; Eleanor Talcott; Grin and Bearit; Rines' Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Sketch with Phillips H. Lord.
10:15 "There Is No Armistice in Legislation," Commander Peter W. Pate.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Cab Calloway's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—"Lonely America," Mr. Lothrop Stoddard.
5:15 Regent Trio; soloist.
5:30 NBC, "The Flying Family."
5:45 NBC, Safety Soldiers.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 Rees and White, vocal.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 New England Network Program.
9:00 NBC, Musical Art Quartet; Emmanuel Bay, pianist.
9:30 Andrew Jacobson's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; quartet.
10:30 Del Castillo, organist.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, H-Bar-O Rangers.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Ronnie and Van; vocal.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Cello."
6:30 Bob Emery's Radio Gang.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2432."
7:30 CBS, Three X Sisters, vocal trio.
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 CBS, Whispering Jack Smith; Hummingbirds, female trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Conrad Orchestra; "Tip" O'Neill.
9:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
9:30 CBS, Serial mystery story.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 M. S. P. C. C. Program; choir, soloists; speaker.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 a. m. — Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Stock Company.
5:15 CBS, Democratic Committee; Miss Jane Hoey and Dr. Josephine Baker.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Connie Boswell; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Funnyboners Trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Boston School Committee talk.
7:45 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Hawaiian Troubadours.
8:30 CBS, Dictators; orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
9:00 Rhythm Twins; soloist.
9:15 New England Council talk.
9:30 Le Paradis Band.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 Organ recital.
10:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
10:30 CBS, William O'Neal, tenor.
10:45 CBS, Col. Stoopnagle and Budd.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:05 p. m.—Pianist; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service, Massachusetts Federation of Churches.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels — Hildreth and Weir.
8:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p.m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Chickering Hour.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Sally and Bob."
3:30 p. m.—Cooking school.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, "Thursday Special."

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Studio music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Christian Science lecture by the Hon. William E. Brown, C. S. B., from Colonial Theater, Boston, auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—Piano recital.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, American Museum of Natural History.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air; music appreciation.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS musical program.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Studio period; news.
3:15 p. m.—Piano recital.
3:30 p. m.—Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.
4:45 p. m.—CBS, American Legion Trade Revival Campaign speaker.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston University: Reception to Dr. and Mrs. Daniel L. Marsh, by religious and social service faculty members, Fox Hall, 8:30.

Jordan Hall: Concert by New England Conservatory of Music orchestra, Mr. Wallace Goodrich, conductor, 8:15.

Society of Automotive Engineers: Dinner meeting, address, "Recent Developments in Commercial Vehicles," Walker Memorial Building, M. I. T., Cambridge, 6:30.

Unitarian Club: Dinner meeting, with astronomical address by Prof. Harlow Shapley, Hotel Somerset, 6:15.

Perkins Institution for the Blind: Dedication of new organ, and recital, Dwight Hall, Watertown, 8:30.

Village Players of Newton: Presentation of "As Husbands Go," Unitarian Parish Playhouse, Newton Center, 8:15.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Membership Council supper for household employes, 6.

Field and Forest Club: Council meeting, 3 Joy Street, 6:15.

Women's Division, American Institute of Banking: Dinner and forum meeting, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, 6:30.

Advertising Club of Boston: Forum meeting address, "Hurrah for the Depression," by Mr. Paul N. Swaffield, Hotel Statler, 7:30.

Theaters

Hollis—"Yeomen of the Guard," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Zwei Hertzen im ¾ Takt" (Two Hearts in Waltz Time), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Colonial—"Cyrano," musical version, 8:10.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Madame Butterfly," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Hon. William E. Brown, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church; Colonial Theater, Boyiston Street, 12 noon.

Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind: Centennial celebration; demonstration of school work, 8:30 to 12; field sports demonstration, 2; dedication of tablet, 3:30; Howe Memorial exercises and historical meeting, 4; Watertown.

Massachusetts Baptist Home: Donation day, 66 Commonwealth Avenue, all day.

Massachusetts Indian Association: Public meeting, Miss Winifred Hurlburt, guest speaker, 15 Newbury Street, 2:30.

Massachusetts S. P. C. A.: Garden bazaar, benefit Angell Memorial Hospital, Longwood Avenue, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Children's Museum of Boston; Lecture, "The Birds Fly South," 11:15; Dramatic club meeting, 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Early Italian paintings, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Boston Public Library: Exhibition of Milton first editions and Louisa May Alcott centennial books and pictures, all day.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Loan exhibition of contemporary needlework, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, through Nov. 12.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Klaus Goetze, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street Division): Industrial Household Employees' department program, 4:45. Swiss festival and bazaars, auspices International Institute, 190 Beacon Street, 11 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Advertising Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting, speaking program, followed by sight-seeing trip, Babson Institute, Wellesley, 1.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Monday, 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Charles H. Tyler Memorial Exhibition of furniture, silver and prints; 18th century French ornament; Paine Collection of Chelsea porcelains; continental silver; ship models; German and Netherlands engravings of the 15th century.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth at Newbury Street—Memorial exhibition of oils, water colors and sketches by George Lee. Through Nov. 19.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings of New England, by Ruth O. Huestis. Through Nov. 30.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Sculptures by Nancy Elizabeth Prophet and paintings by Casey Roberts. Through Nov. 19.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Harvardiana and "portraits of timely interest." Both through month of November.

Copley Art Stores, 607 Boylston Street—Recent etchings by Louis Icart.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Paintings in oil by H. I. Gerber. A mural composition by Michael Goldin. Through Nov. 28.

Scherver Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with some rain tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; fresh to strong east or northeast winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and Thursday; little change in temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, followed by snow or rain beginning late tonight or Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Northeast or east gales and overcast thick weather with rain tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	52	56	Montreal	32	42
Bismarck	20	26	Nantucket .	46	52
Boston	44	48	New Orleans.	46	72
Buffalo	52	52	New York ...	44	56
Calgary	32	42	Norfolk, Va..	60	60
Charleston .	64	72	North Platte.	20	44
Chicago	36	62	Philadelphia.	48	60
Cincinnati ...	36	74	Phoenix,Ariz.	46	80
Denver	34	50	Pittsburgh ..	52	68
Eastport, Me.	34	40	Portland, Me.	34	46
Hatteras	68	68	Raleigh	56	62
Honolulu,T.H.	..	84	St. Louis	38	48
7 p.m. Nov. 8	76	..	St. Paul	36	52
Helena, Mont.	38	38	Salt Lake City	42	52
Huron, S. D..	24	36	San Francisco	56	74
Jacksonville.	68	70	SantaFe,N.M.	28	44
Kansas City.	32	38	Seattle	48	52
Key West ...	76	86	Tampa	70	84
Los Angeles .	66	90	Washington..	50	58
Memphis	42	62	Wichita,Kan.	32	46
Miami, Fla...	76	84	Williston,N.D.	16	30

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Nov. 9.
B—Maximum Nov. 8.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 8:52 p. m., Thursday 9:10 a. m.
Height of tides 8.3 feet, 9. feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:59 p. m.

TELEPHONE RATE CUT ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTA, Ga.—Protesting that telephone rates charged here are excessive under present conditions, the Sparta Lions Club recently petitioned the Georgia Public Service Commission, in a resolution, to enforce cheaper rates in Georgia. The same rate is being charged now that was in effect during war times and the company has used the same equipment for 25 years, it is claimed.

HAYES BODY CORP. LOSS

DETROIT, Nov. 9—Hayes Body Corporation reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1932, net loss of $86,386, after depreciation, interest, etc., compared with a net loss of $82,730 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $106,260 in the September quarter the previous year.

Edinburgh Backs Movie Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—Support for the proposed National Film Institute, which would "secure the services of expert teachers to coöperate with the trade in the production of teaching films made expressly for the school" is a keynote of "The School of the Film," a newly published report of a committee set up by Edinburgh Education Committee and the Educational Institute of Scotland.

The main finding of the report is that films should become a valuable aid to education. Experiments in the use of films were arranged in Edinburgh schools. It was found that 82 per cent of the teachers preferred silent films to the sound films, the latter being found unsuitable for school use in the majority of cases on account of the unfamiliarity of speech and technical defects.

Schools using the film regularly in Scotland number about 100, although it is used to a certain extent in as many as 300. The importance of coöperation between the teaching profession and the film trade is emphasized, and the general feeling is "that it would be unwise to use the film systematically for teaching purposes until an adequate supply of suitable films is readily available.

Hapsburg Jewels Enter Law Courts

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—The crown jewels of the House of Hapsburg are the subject of arbitration between Austria and Hungary. Negotiations of an arbitration court to decide upon the allocation of the jewels and other possessions of the former rulers were resumed here recently.

Not only is there a great amount of valuable material to be disposed of, but also the claims of both of these countries are based upon such different historical facts or legends that the work of the court cannot be completed for some time to come.

As typical example of the kind of claims which are advanced by both sides may be mentioned the issue over the sword of Charlemagne. According to German legend, this sword came to the Emperor Otto (the Great) in a mysterious way from Charlemagne himself. The Hungarians, however, maintain that it once belonged to Attila, King of the Huns, to whom it was brought by a shepherd-boy, who had found it.

Home Owner Aid Sought by Mayor

Mayor James M. Curley, in an endeavor to aid home owners whose houses are threatened with sale because of nonpayment of taxes, has sent a letter to Boston banks asking them to increase the mortgages in sufficient amount to cover the taxes.

The list of properties submitted to him by the city collector, to be advertised for sale for taxes, he said, numbers about 7500. Many of the persons affected, he continued, are not in a position to discharge their obligations to the city unless assisted by the institution holding the mortgages.

"I do not anticipate that a situation similar to the existing one will arise again during the next decade," Mayor Curley wrote the bankers, pointing out that since the amount to be borne by any one banking institution would not represent a very great investment and the benefit resulting to the home owners would be immeasurable, it would appear the proper course to adopt.

'Shuck a Hod of Fuel,' Iowa Corn Cheap as Coal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Iowa corn can be used as fuel as cheaply as Iowa coal, cheaper than Illinois coal and much cheaper than anthracite at present prices, according to the results of an experiment conducted by the Iowa Engineering Experiment Station at Iowa State College.

The experiment consisted of burning corn in an experimental house heating plant. The value of the corn as fuel was determined by measuring the amount of steam produced.

It would require the corn from 10 Iowa acres to produce enough fuel to heat the average house one winter.

GARDINER RULES AGAINST RECOUNT

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 9 (AP)—The executive council today was told by Gov. William T. Gardiner and Attorney-General Clement F. Robinson, that it had no jurisdiction to go beyond the ballots and investigate allegations of voting "frauds" made by former Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, defeated by Mr. John G. Utterback (D.) for the Third District Congressional seat in September's election.

The Governor said: "The suggestion that the Governor and council should become a traveling board of inquiry appears preposterous," while Mr. Robinson, in a lengthy letter addressed to the Governor, gave the opinion that "I am doubtful whether it was the duty of the Governor and council to recount the ballots."

Federal Economy Heads Program For Conference

The eighth New England Conference, slated to be held at the Hotel Statler, Boston, on Nov. 17 and 18 will be set against a national background. In addition to discussions by the six New England Governors, the keynote of the conference will be established in an address by Senator Atlee Pomerene, chairman of the Federal Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The conference is under the auspices of the New England Council.

The meeting represents a gathering of several hundred leading business men, farmers and government officials from all the six states. They come together to hear reports of the council on business conditions of this section and results of organized effort for improvement in the past year. Looking toward the future the objectives of the conference follow:

Achievement of economy in all branches of government, perfection of New England organizations to permit participation in and benefits from national rehabilitation plans, facilitation of transportation, meeting of industries' specific needs such as possible modification of the anti-trust laws, solution of agricultural problems, promotion of a coördinated recreation program and promotion of business recovery in New England.

A feature initiated last year of having governmental and other experts available at the conference as advisers will be continued this year. The transportation program will headline Mr. John J. Pelley, president of the New Haven Railroad, who will speak on problems of New England rail carriers. Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States will take part in a debate with Mr. Henry F. Merrill, of Portland, Maine, on the proposed St. Lawrence waterway project.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

ONTARIO

Chatham: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
Toronto (First Church): Massey Hall, Shuter and Victoria Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 15.

United States

DELAWARE

Wilmington: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston Suburbs (auspices The Mother Church):
Milton: Town Hall, near Canton Avenue and Reedsdale Road, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 13.
Brookline: Brookline High School, Greenough and Tappan Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.
Roslindale and West Roxbury: Bellevue Community Theater, Belgrade Avenue, Roslindale, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
Watertown: Watertown Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Everett: First Methodist Episcopal Church, Norwood Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 20.

NEW JERSEY

Keyport: Keyport High School, Broad Street, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 13.

NEW YORK

Brooklyn (Fourth Church): Academy of Music, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Flushing: Church Edifice, Sanford Avenue, near Parsons Boulevard, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 19.
Freeport: Freeport High School Auditorium, Pine Street, between Grove and Church Streets, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 15.
Hornell: First Universalist Church, Church and Genesee Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.
New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 15.
New York (Fourteenth Church): Lecture announced in Sentinel, for Nov. 17, canceled.
Oneida: High School Auditorium, 456 Elizabeth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
Patchogue: High School Auditorium, South Ocean Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 19.

PENNSYLVANIA

Oil City: South Side Junior High School, 3 p. m., Nov. 13.
Philadelphia (Third Church): Carman Theater, Germantown Avenue, above Allegheny Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 13.
Wilkinsburg: Rowland Theater, Wood Street, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 13.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston: Gloria Theater, King and George Streets, 4:30 p. m., Nov. 13.

VIRGINIA

Norfolk: Blair Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

GRAHAM-PAIGE MOTORS

DETROIT, Nov. 9—An increase of 43 per cent in retail sales general throughout the country is reported by Graham-Paige Motors Corporation for the week ended Oct. 29 as compared with the previous two weeks. Both the eights and sixes shared in the sales gain.

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CLERGY SEEK BAN ON NEWS OF GAMBLING

British Protestants Find Press Much to Blame for System's Spread

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The responsibility of the secular newspapers for the large extension which has taken place of late years in lotteries and other gambling in the British Isles is brought out in remarkable evidence put before the Royal Commission on Lotteries, which is in session here.

This evidence has been submitted by the Christian Social Council, a body representative of the Church of England and the Evangelical Free Churches. It has been prepared by a special committee appointed by a conference of Protestant church organizations generally.

The main recommendations are that all gambling advertisements should be prohibited, that the publication of betting news in any form should be made illegal, that all betting houses should be suppressed and the use of the totalizator restricted.

Employ Own Tipsters

An extensive memorandum has been drawn up recording the conclusions reached. This memorandum says: "With a few exceptions the ordinary newspaper today no longer treats news about horse racing and other sports as of normal interest, but brings into prominence all those aspects which promote betting. Most leading papers employ their own special tipsters to 'write up' the races and offer 'naps' to the public.

"The contents bills widely advertise any success which these tipsters may have. Prominence is given to the publication of the odds on horses and starting prices. Greyhound racing 'selections' appear regularly. Many evening papers have associated with them special racing editions, which are almost entirely devoted to betting information.

"Apart from the regular newspapers with their racing editions there is a special sporting press, a large section of which is given over almost entirely to race-course betting. While making allowance for the few exceptions, it remains broadly true that the 'press' has become an active agent in the promotion of betting and has a vested interest in its continuance."

Reduction of Facilities

The memorandum further says: "Experience shows that any extension of facilities means an increase in gambling, and in the view of the churches the present situation demands a determined effort to reduce the facilities which now exist. There is no suggestion of prohibiting betting by law, but of reducing organized inducements and facilities. We believe it is possible to exaggerate the difficulties of enforcing the existing laws except in so far as they are occasioned by an obvious absence of uniformity."

Regarding the use of the totalizator, a mechanical device in use upon British race courses, the memorandum says: "The committee take a serious view of the action of Parliament in setting up the Betting Control Board to operate the totalizator, thus giving government support and sanction to betting practices; and they further recommend that no ready-money betting offices should be legalized in any form; that the provisions of the Betting Act, 1855, should be amended in accordance with its intention to suppress all betting houses; that the Race Course Betting Act, 1928, should be so amended as to restrict the totalizator to the race courses used for the purposes of horse racing; and that it should be clearly indicated that the use of the totalizator, or any equivalent system of betting, in any form of social or sports club, would be an offense against the act."

Witnesses representing bodies responsible for this memorandum gave evidence in support of it at a session of the Royal Commission on Lotteries held at Westminster, Eng., on Oct. 19 and 20.

Effective in Canada

The Rt. Rev. William Temple, Church of England Archbishop of York, said he understood that the prohibition of the publication of betting news urged in the memorandum was already effectively in force in Canada.

"I submit," he went on to say, "that we are not asking for any interference with individual liberty in any proper sense of that word, but we do ask for drastic action against the exploitation of certain instincts which has developed and is doing very great social and moral harm. There has been an immense increase in the public incitement of gambling. It is far more common and more difficult for young people to have any opportunity to stand out against it, because they find themselves in so small a minority."

Regarding horse racing, Dr. Temple said he wished to distinguish between publishing accounts of races as news of the day and the publication of betting odds in advance. He thought that the legislature ought to step in to prevent the publication of odds in advance. He would include "tips" (i. e. advice to would-be gamblers) among the pre-published betting news that ought to be banned.

The Archbishop was also against lotteries in any shape. Replying to questions in this connection he pointed out the fallacy of the scheme that has been suggested for authorizing a limited number of sweepstakes each year to serve as an outlet for those who see no harm in lotteries, thereby making it easier to stop unauthorized lotteries generally. "I cannot conceive," said Dr. Temple, "how the authorizing of some could make it easier to stop others."

Betting on Increase

The Rev. Samuel W. Hughes, secretary of the National Council of Evangelical Free Churches, was another witness. Supporting the memorandum, he said that in his experience betting was certainly on the increase, not only among men, but also among women and even children. The great majority of the people of the Free Churches were opposed to gambling in any form, even for beneficent purposes.

The Rev. E. Benson-Perkins, superintendent of the Birmingham Central Mission of the Methodist Church, gave similar evidence. He also submitted a minute containing the views of the Uniting Conference of the Methodist Church.

Proposals he put forward included: Making illegal all-betting offices, whether for cash or credit; limiting the totalizator to horse race courses; giving local authorities discretionary powers over greyhound tracks; eliminating prize competitions in the press; strengthening the lottery laws, and codifying the Gaming Act.

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DARTMOUTH MAN GOES TO SWARTHMORE

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 9 (AP)—The appointment of Prof. Harold E. B. Speight, now chairman of the biography department at Dartmouth, as dean of men at Swarthmore College, was announced today. He will probably assume his new duties in September.

Prior to his appointment at Dartmouth, in 1927, Professor Speight was the rector at King's Chapel, Boston. He is an honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa and Tufts College conferred an honorary D. D. degree on him in 1925.

EATON PLEADS BANKRUPTCY

John E. Eaton, law partner of Edwin T. McKnight, president of the closed Medford Trust Company, yesterday filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court, listing his liabilities at $2,081,520, including an item of $1,000,000 which is in dispute. His assets were listed at $22,981.

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PRISON REFORM IS SAID TO MAKE 'IN-OUT' TYPE

British Expert Warns of Prisoner Who Cannot Remain Out

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Prison reform is making people more abnormal than they might otherwise be, declared Mrs. J.

CROATS DEMAND FEDERAL STATE UNDER ONE KING

Desire for Separation From Serbs Makes Big Yugoslav Problem

YUGOSLAV SERIES
Fourth of Five Articles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — The antipathy of the Croatians toward the Serbs of Belgrade constitutes a supreme Yugoslav problem. There are somewhat less than 4,000,000 Croatians, and somewhat more than 4,000,000 Serbs. No distinct ethnological boundary separates them, so that it would be very difficult to divide them.

What Croatians say is that they seek merely a "free Croatia." Just how this "free Croatia" would be organized, and what its relation would be with Serbia and other states, the masses are willing to leave to their leaders. But, as Dr. Machek, their leader, has often said, the Croatians require effective and guaranteed freedom. They would accept nothing less than complete autonomy or self-government.

In Croatia the common people are much more extreme than their leaders, who serve not to stir them up, but to hold them back. There is no patriotic Croatian press, no popular meetings, and not the slightest possibility of any public agitation, yet local patriotism demands Croatian liberty.

Broken Agreements

If one should ask the peasants if they didn't consider some kind of an agreement with the Serbs of Belgrade still possible, they would answer: "We have made a hundred agreements, and they have all been broken." That is their attitude.

So unanimous and extreme is public opinion in this respect that Dr. Machek, the most popular person in the recent history of Croatia, never visits Belgrade, lest his people think he is trying to conclude some deal and lose faith in him. The Croations wish no negotiations with any Serbian politician, be he with or against the dictatorship. They are not trying to overthrow any government, or to put an end to a political régime. What they want is the reorganization of the state on a completely new basis. According to Dr. Machek the least they will accept is a confederation of an independent Croatia and Serbia, and perhaps other provinces, with a common monarch, Alexander.

The Croatians for decades enjoyed a form of autonomy under Austria. And before that they had a kingdom of their own. They say the Serbs have robbed them of the freedom they once enjoyed, and feel that they are being dominated by a foreign usurper.

Croatians consider their former situation as part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire better than their present state. Their "slavery" under Hungary was far lighter than their "freedom" under Belgrade.

The majority of the Slovenes also demand a federative constitution. The relatives of the very Bosnian Serbs who started the World War to gain freedom from Austria are opposing the present Serbian dictatorship, while many Serbs are opposing the present régime.

Yugoslavia was one of the good fruits of the war. With its great resources, natural beauty, vital location, and extremely vigorous inhabitants, it should be one of the most prosperous and enviable states in the world. It is not too late for King Alexander to give his country the future it deserves. And if he establishes a régime of freedom, equality and justice, Bulgaria might also join it, thus guaranteeing a long period of Balkan peace.

Riviera Repairs Storm Damages

Special from Monitor Bureau

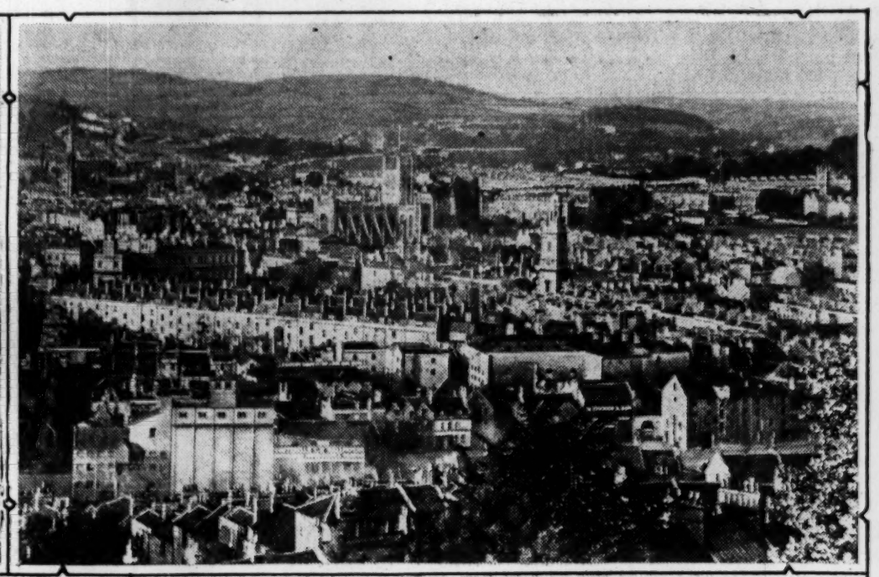
PARIS—Through the determined efforts of local authorities and the national Government, the portion of the French Riviera which was devastated by cyclonic storms in September will be ready to receive its usual influx of winter guests this year, according to information received here from the damaged districts.

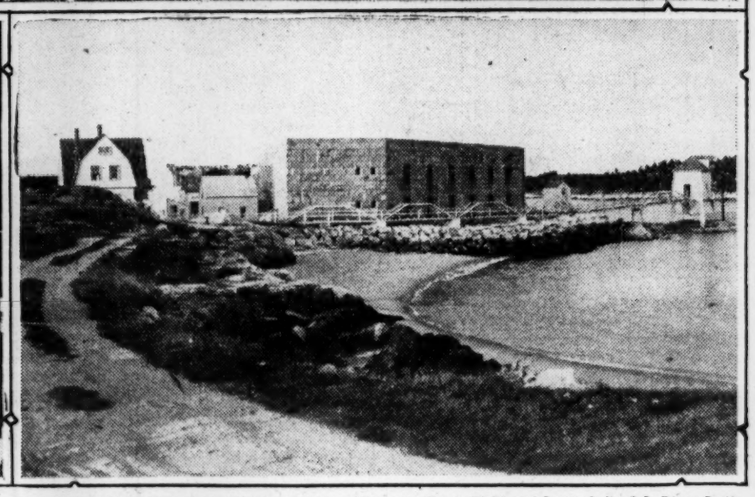
Contrary to reports said to have appeared in certain periodicals outside France, the prompt measures taken by both the inhabitants themselves and the authorities of the resorts in question—notably Saint Raphaël, Sainte Maxime and Golfe Juan—will result in the immediate reparation of the damage, which was considerable but localized. It is cited that a cinema in Saint Raphaël, for example, which at the time of the storm was flooded by more than six feet of water, reopened its doors just two weeks after the catastrophe.

SAILORS PROTEST PAY CUTS

MELBOURNE, Vic., Nov. 9 (AP)—Two hundred sailors of the Royal Australian navy came ashore from warships yesterday and held a meeting in protest against pay reductions under the financial emergency act.

Things of the Sea Link Towns of Bath in England's Somerset and America's Maine





Upper Left and Lower Right—By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Upper Right and Lower Left—© J. Dixon-Scott.

ARTISANS OF ONE EMBELLISH SHIPS WHILE THOSE OF SECOND BUILD THEM

Upper Left—Bridge Over Kennebec at Bath, Maine, a River Laden With Products of American and Canadian Forests. Upper Right—View of Bath in Somerset, Eng., From Beechen Cliff. Lower Left—Roman Bath in English Town on Avon. Lower Right—Ruins of Old Fort at Popham Beach, Maine. Popham Was One of Earliest English Settlements in the American Colonies.

'Children' of Bath in Somerset Scattered in American States

Elder Scion in Maine Along the Kennebec Set in Cradle of Trees, While Ancestor on the Avon Lies in Cup of Hills

"MEET ONE ANOTHER" SERIES—*Third of Seven Articles*

By GODFREY LIAS
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BATH, Somerset — Did you ever meet the old woman who lived in a shoe and who had so many children she didn't know what to do?

Never?

Then come along and be introduced instead to Bath, Somerset, which certainly has almost as big a quiverful as the dame of the shoe, and which incidentally claims to be the birthplace of two equally famous nursery rhymes—Old Mother Hubbard and Little Jack Horner.

Bath has a full quarter-century of juniors in the New World, not to mention a round half-dozen Cinderellas—bath brick, bath stone, bath chairs, bath buns, bath chaps and bath olivers. Those who don't know the last three are advised to whet their appetites before seeking further acquaintance.

No, in spite of "chap" and "oliver," there is no cannibalism involved. The chaps are a species of bacon and olivers crackle merrily in unison with cheese, while the buns are lusciously replete with sultanas and spices.

Grand Family Party Held

The Ladye Bath, as an American poetess called her, first gathered her daughters around her for a grand family party in 1909. Such speechifying, versifying and pageantry there was! Ladye Bath sat resplendent on a throne. Silver-clad maidens—her daughters from the United States—and two damsels from Canada, came and paid homage to her. It was a memorable occasion.

Yet for all that some of the good folk of Bath seem to have missed it. Come and listen for instance to a venerable citizen at the railway station:

"Vive-and-twenty other Baths be there, Zir? Well, I zay! An' a gurt pageant vor 'em avore the war? Well, I bin livin' heer since I wer a liddle un an' 'tis vust time I did heer ov'n—or of any other Baths 'cross the zee. Do you think there mighten ha' bin a mix-muddle zomewhere, Zir?"

The waiter at luncheon was quite incredulous, too, and was inclined to suspect some new variety of the confidence trick. But at the old Roman baths where amber-tinted scalding water flows forth unendingly as it has done for at least 2800 years, the state visit of the other Baths was a happy recollection.

Ladye Bath's biggest daughter is Bath, Maine. Actually, of course, the ancient settlement on the Kennebec jogged along quite a while before separating from Georgetown in 1781 and becoming a full-fledged town with a name of her own. And she had to wait till 1847 to become a city as her Ladyeship had been for the best part of 1000 years.

Maybe Bath, Maine, is really an adopted daughter—or a granddaughter—for she took her name from the venerable hymn and not in honor of her namesake in England. But the Ladye Bath herself is not disposed to stand on overmuch ceremony in such a matter. Names are on the verge of being a sore point with her. She was first known to history a modest 1900 years ago as Aqua Sulis and perhaps had as many other names before that as she has had since.

After all when your forbears have called you not only Aqua Sulis but Achemann, Akemanccaster, Hat Bathun and Bathonea as well as Bath you yourself can afford to be forbearing. So at any rate, thought our venerable citizen, whom we met a while ago. "When volk be vriendly," said he, "Naames doan't zeem to matter."

Flow on Avon—and Kennebec

Each of the two Baths has its river. But Avon flows constrainedly below narrow banks while Kennebec carries huge vessels to the near-by ocean. When the settlement on the Kennebec was repairing its shipyards after King Philip's war, rebellious Jacobites were making their headquarters by the banks of Avon in Claverton Street where the gardens at the backs of the houses are terraced up and buttressed by reason of the floods. Avon's bank just here is called "the Beach." But it is nothing like the great sandy stretch of shore at Georgetown. And the water in the Roman baths just across the river, is as hot as the ocean at Georgetown is cold.

By Claverton Street there is a doll's port where the Kennet-Avon canal jumps sharply out of Avon by a chain of locks and reaches out boldly to the encircling amphitheater of hills. Maps say optimistically that Avon was made navigable in 1727, but the seafolk of Kennebec would not agree. Avon is strong, not to say willful, all the same and at times will poke her muddy nose into the famous Roman baths in spite of all the wiles of man.

Kennebec, too, can be willful at times and the wide Carlton Bridge faces ice and cold as well as raging waters. Ladye Bath's bridges are of gray bath stone. Being shorter, there can be no invisible toll gate at the distant end.

Lodged in Cradle of Trees

Bath, Maine, is cradled in trees. Bath, Somerset, is cupped in hills. Many of the elms of the American city must date back to the time of Aqua Sulis. Even the Pride of "Zummerzet" itself can boast no older ones—none indeed with a quarter the girth of the Maine Bath's biggest.

To be quite accurate, Ladye Bath boasts comparatively few trees. There are countless ones crowning her chaplet of hills. But within her gates—at the very hub, that is—there are not so many. Maybe she thinks her ancient buildings sufficient glory. Bath Abbey, the baths themselves, the Royal Crescent and the Circus which stand like a question mark to the north of the city, are certainly monuments to be proud of.

"Caan't build like that today," said a mason. "The chaps be willin', but they doan't get the 'prenticing."

If Ladye Bath has not got such giants of the forest as her American namesake, she knows just as well what to do with the timber. Ships laden with lumber from Canada plow their way up the forest-clad Kennebec. Barges and freight cars carry similar cargoes to the yards by the Avon. On the Kennebec they build ships; from the banks of the Avon they embellish them. That supermonster, the Canadian Pacific Empress of Britain, was empaneled and enfurnitured by the artisans of Ladye Bath. So were the newest motorships of Italy.

Masterpiece of Arabesque

If the sailors from the Kennebec circle the seven seas, the craftsmen from the Avon traverse the six continents. The World's Fair at Chicago this year displays some of their handiwork on which they labored for many arduous months under the hot sun of Persia. It is the great reproduction of the ancient Mosque at Isfahan, a masterpiece of delicate arabesque which was copied in every intricate detail by the Bath Artcraft Company for the Persian Exhibition in London last year.

Ladye Bath's hot spring was discovered, so they say, by one Bladud, father of King Lear. King Bladud has other claims to fame, for he was the first recorded royal aviator. Rising triumphantly some 2800 years ago from the hill of Sulisbury hard by Bath, he flew to the city of Trinovantum—the old name for London—a sizable flight of 100 miles. At Trinovantum, however, he rashly flew over the temple of Apollo and crashed as a result of his temerity. "An' zerve him right. He shoulden' a dried to be a bird. Dry lan' be good enow fer the likes o' us."

More authenticated, perhaps, than the Bladud legend are the records of other famous people who have lived or visited in Ladye Bath—Mr. Pickwick, for instance.

A mere creature of a novelist, you say?

Not a bit of it.

Moses Pickwick was a well-known figure in Bath in Charles Dickens' time. Moses owned the White Hart hostelry, at which his namesake stayed, and the coach in which Mr. Pickwick and Sam Weller came to the city of the waters. The hamlet of Pickwick from which the name was taken is only a few miles distant.

Quite historical is the visit of Dr. Samuel Johnson, lexicographer. Authentic, too, is the reign of "King" Beau Nash, most famous of all masters of the ceremonies who in the early eighteenth century lorded it over Ladye Bath while Bath, Maine, was still part of Georgetown.

Earlier still, when Kennebec was Sagadahoc and New England was just coming into being, Ladye Bath in Old England had just emerged like Sleeping Beauty from 700 years of slumber lasting from the days when Norsemen conquered Britain, occupied Bath and looked in on Maine.

Mother and daughter grew up as it were together, for Ladye Bath's awakening came within a few years of that great Aug. 29, 1607, when George Popham planted his colony in old Fort St. George at the mouth of Sagadahoc. Sagadahoc pessimistically means "Here it ends." Actually, of course, Kennebec history was just beginning. So the old name had to go.

Since then the two Baths have been beginning all the time—even if on widely different lines.

"An' that," ventured the Londoner to the venerable citizen as he took his leave, "is as things oughter be. Zummerzet vor 'ee. An' zomewheres else vor other volks auver the zee. Ef they were the zaame, where'd the vun be?"

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday was:
Mrs. Edna R. Lenoir, San Francisco, Calif.

SPAIN BOOSTS TAXES TO MEET HEAVY DEFICIT

High Military Costs Bring Need for Fresh Sources of Revenue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Although military expenditure continues to extract the largest amount of cash out of the Spaniard's purse, money is being put aside for many constructive policies, it is revealed in figures given out by the Finance Minister, Señor Jaime Carner, in making public the budget estimates for 1933.

Señor Carner's proposals for the coming year include only one novel method of increasing the state revenue. This will be the direct tax on incomes exceeding 100,000 pesetas ($10,000) a year. Spaniards have not in the past been asked to declare income derived from a variety of sources, such as dividends, speculation and rentals.

In future, besides declarations obligatory on business houses, of salaries of directors, employees and so forth, individual declarations will be demanded from householders for taxation purposes in the case of the well-to-do.

Funds for Irrigation

While the lavish expenditure of money on public works by its predecessors has been severely criticized by the Republican Government, it has been found advisable to devote an extra 200,000,000 pesetas principally to irrigation plants. Public education, an item endowed with a 60,000,000 peseta increase last time, will now benefit to the tune of another 40,000,000 pesetas. Even this will fall short of the heavy bill which this department will have to meet if the religious orders are actually to be deprived of their right to teach within a year, as a bill now before the Cortes lays down.

The agrarian reform does not yet bear heavily on Hacienda estimates, judging from Señor Carner's 50,000,000 pesetas allowed for the Department of Agriculture. It is probable that much of this sum will go towards the payment of interest on a loan of 1,000,000,000 pesetas recently foreshadowed.

An extra 500,000 pesetas only is the increase allotted to the Ministry of Labor, as being money which the authorities consider well spent on mixed arbitration committees. Perhaps Spain does not view unemployment with anything like the same concern that most other countries do, and indeed 400,000 workless, although an unprecedented number in this country, do not constitute a really serious danger in a country largely self-contained.

Heavy War Expense

Military expenditure amounting to 423,000,000 pesetas is, despite recent reassuring statements of the Premier, the heaviest item in the new budget. It is only in comparison with figures under the monarchy that an improvement is noticeable in the relationship of military expenditure to other items of more "constructive" importance. The defense of the Republic, however, involves the nation in heavy expenditure for the new police not formerly incurred.

Considering the vast amount of property sequestrated by the Government of recent months, the huge fines imposed for attempts to export capital, and the relentless tightening up of the fiscal screw in every direction, it has come as a surprise that revenue should be falling far short of income. The deficit is calculated at 571,000,000 pesetas, which will be met by treasury bonds to be issued as need arises, it being the intention of the Government to apply all extraordinary revenue derived from penalties to establishing the land reform.

SWEDEN TO ELECTRIFY ROAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—The Swedish state railways are planning to electrify the northern stretch of the main railway line between Stockholm and Aange and are placing orders with Swedish firms for the material and equipment needed for the work. The total contracts to be placed are reported to amount approximately to $12,800,000.

European Powers Mark Time In Discussion of Reich Arms

Henderson's Efforts to Get German Demands Considered at Geneva Failed—Question May Be Referred to Meeting of 'Commission' in November

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—Future historians of the Disarmament Conference may describe the September meetings of its bureau as critical.

The bureau—a term which may be variously translated as standing committee, or general committee, or steering committee—on Sept. 21, after two months' recess, found itself confronted with a delicate situation. Germany had withdrawn because the powers indicated no intention of arms reduction, as promised in the Versailles Treaty. The Reich reiterated its demand for equality in armaments.

There was indecision on the part of the bureau as to what should be done. Mr. Arthur Henderson, its president, was for decisive action. Before the bureau met, he had tried to bring Germany back. His letter of Sept. 18 to Baron Constantin von Neurath, German Foreign Minister, expressed a conviction that "a time would come when all the preparations in which we have been engaged month after month for six long months would produce a great gathering-in." He requested the German Government to reconsider its decision.

When the bureau convened, Mr. Henderson was still hopeful of an understanding with Germany. He considered that the bureau of the conference, rather than the League of Nations Council or Assembly, was the place to thrash this problem out, but first he recommended that discussion of the subject should be postponed until the German Government had replied to his letter.

However, it soon became apparent that Germany did not intend to send a representative to sit in the bureau. Mr. Henderson then decided that the bureau should take up the question of Germany's attitude and try to find a solution for the problem. But he met with objections from leading members of that body. Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, supported by M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, French War Minister, and Dr. Eduard Beneš, Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, maintained that "the bureau's task during the conference's recess was to prepare the study of certain questions, but not to discuss major political problems."

Mr. Henderson, on the other hand, felt that "it was essential that questions of this kind be discussed by the bureau." He was "astonished" at the opposition to such procedure. The outcome was that the German question stayed outside the bureau, and there was no further attempt to bring it in.

One member of the bureau, Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Russian Foreign Minister, insisted upon the necessity of doing something drastic. He declared that the bureau, instead of clinging to the carefully prepared agenda of technical topics which had been prepared for it in advance, should proceed at once to the bottom of the difficulties confronting disarmament. He felt this could be done only by adopting some such proposal as that made by President Hoover, to summarily reduce all armaments by one-third. Such action, he declared, would bring Germany back into the conference. But the motives of the Soviet representative are often subject to suspicion on the part of the other delegations, and no voice was raised to support his proposal.

The bureau therefore devoted its attention exclusively to technical questions, such as the prohibition of bacteriological, chemical and incendiary warfare, the abolition of air bombing, at least of civil populations, and the establishment of permanent machinery of control over national armaments. Baron von Neurath, who was in Geneva for the meetings of the League of Nations, continued in semi-seclusion at his hotel in the outskirts of the city, and although he had two conversations with Mr. Henderson, there was no change in the German position.

Small United States Representation

American representation at the conference had been reduced, partly for reasons of economy. The United States was represented only by Mr. Hugh Wilson, American Minister to Switzerland, and by subordinate officials. The absence of Mr. Hugh Gibson, Ambassador at Brussels, and of other former members of the American delegation, was generally regretted. Due in part to reduction in staff, the United States ceased to be represented at the important technical committee on national defense expenditure, which sat simultaneously with the bureau. Germany, of course, was also unrepresented there. This committee has done more than has ever been done before to ascertain exactly how much the nations are spending for military purposes. In explanation of American nonparticipation in its work, it was said that the United States had already supplied its figures on defense expenditure, and therefore did not feel it necessary to attend further meetings. Obviously, if this attitude were universally taken, the committee would gradually diminish until it disappeared.

After five days' work, which resulted only in the reference of technical points to subcommittees, the bureau adjourned until this month. It deliberated, before breaking up, as to whether it would not be advisable at once to acknowledge itself incompetent to handle the questions which really needed handling and summon the general commission, consisting of one leading member of each delegation to the conference. This commission requires one month's notice to be assembled. Such a move, however, was viewed as perhaps unduly abrupt, and the bureau decided to wait until it reconvened to determine whether or not it would call the larger body together.

In short, indications are that the bureau will summon the general commission to meet sometime after Nov. 10. Then, the elections in Germany and in the United States will be over, and new paths of progress may appear.

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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND FASHIONS

A Hobby and a Contribution

By IRENE ARMSTRONG

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are many variations of the theme that necessity is the mother of invention. This is the story of a young woman who, when a change of residence called for a radical adjustment, proved the truth of this adage. Also she proved the truth of the saying that bricks may be made without straw; this she did so well that today she holds a unique and distinctive position.

Eighteen years ago Grace McCormac French came as a bride to a ranch in the Willamette Valley, midway between Portland, Ore., and Salem. She was a town-bred girl, wholly unused to country life. In those days the ranch meant no telephone, no automobile, distant neighbors. After the first period of adjustment, there arose the insistent question, What shall I do for diversion, for mental stimulus, for refreshment?"

She remembered that back in her girlhood she had been fascinated by watching the flashing wings of snipe and sea gull, over the waters of Coos Bay, near her home. Her father had been a classmate of William T. Hornaday, and therefore, as a girl, she had heard much bird lore. It is not strange that, faced with a necessity for something to offset the hard and to her unaccustomed work of the ranch, she should turn to the one thing close at hand—birds. For the birds in that part of the country are many. The Oregon ranch itself lies in the migratory path for millions of winged travelers on their spring and autumn journeys.

Began to Observe and Study

Mrs. French, speaking not long ago to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, regarding those days, said:

"Even before I actually saw those birds, I heard them, became aware of many sounds. Then came the search for the meaning back of each sound, especially during the spring time when the birds return."

She paused as though to look back over the years; then continued:

"I soon forgot my loneliness—my husband was at work all day and I felt far removed from things which had formerly meant living to me—in the interest of this new study. I began to observe and record the movements of the bird life around me. Not long after this, almost my only acquaintance in the nearest village loaned me some bird books and told me to put in an application for books at the state library. The state libraries offer wonderful opportunities to those who live on ranches and have no access to other book repositories."

Mrs. French told how, in those days, the books that she sought from the Oregon State Library were books that were rarely called for. No doubt her earnestness and ambition impressed the librarian and care was taken to provide this new student with information on the birds of that region. Her chief textbook, over which she spent hours in her initial quest, was Dawson's "Birds of California."

Being a woman with more than the mere wish to pass away the time or to find simple pleasure in studying the ways of the birds, she put her accumulating knowledge to good account. Systematically kept notebooks became a part of the avocation; no line-a-day affairs but accurately detailed, concise records.

Genuine Contributions

Just prior to the visit of the writer of this interview, the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Biological Survey asked Mrs. French for a set of these notebooks (kept unfailingly since 1914). It was explained to her when this request was made that so far as is known, she is the only individual to have kept a record for so long a time of the ways of birds in one locality—on this one farm in the far West.

The ranch itself, on which Mr. and Mrs. French live, comprises 218 acres and to the lover of birds these few facts tell their own story: A river forms the eastern and southern boundaries; 20 acres are covered with fir timber; pastures and brush land skirt the hillside; the balance is open fields. In the vicinity of the farmhouse Mrs. French has no less than 50 bird houses—occupied at the present writing by nine species of birds.

"Part of the fun of it all," Mrs. French explained, when referring to some of the bird books which her study shelves hold, "is being able to disprove by my own experience some of the 'authoritative' statements to be found in the books," with a whimsical smile.

"Such as?"

"Well, a supposedly authoritative writer unequivocally states that neither the Seattle wren nor the slender-billed nuthatch will live in a bird house. But they do. I've found that they enjoy their bird houses, quite as other species do."

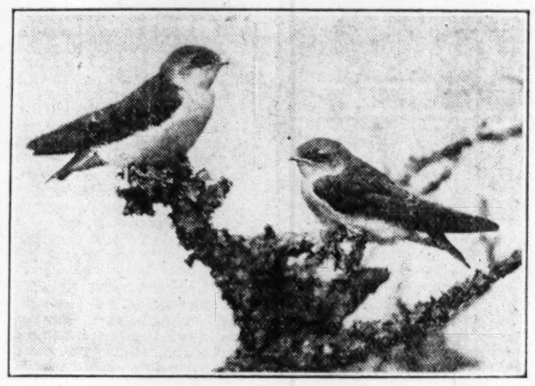
"Do you have any favorites?" was asked, as standing by the bird bath we watched a purple finch take his dip.

Her answer came immediately.

"My bird? The bird of them all for me is the violet green swallow," and to the uninitiated eye she pointed out two young ones of the variety, about to leave their nest.

The last few years have brought to Grace McCormac French so many demands on her time, because of this interest in birds, that the early lonely days seem far away, indeed. She lectures, gives radio talks, is a member of the Oregon State Grange lecture school, writes for western newspapers and magazines—all this quite apart from her household duties in a home where no maid is employed.

Neat filing cabinets, a rapidly growing collection of rare bird books, many of them presentation copies, is the chief equipment of this remarkable woman who, seeking a diversion for herself found a vocation which is of interest to many others in all parts of the country.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Young Violet-Green Swallows After Leaving Nest. These Are Favorites With Mrs. French.

Worn From Nine to Six

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE term "wearable," as descriptive of certain fashions, has come rather lately into the style vocabulary. It connotes the type of dress which can be worn from nine o'clock in the morning till six o'clock in the afternoon, enabling the business woman to attend a luncheon or tea during her day at the office; and the debutante or young matron of leisure to go from a shopping expedition to the theater or to art exhibitions with no thought toward her costume. It is the joy of good dressing today to be able to forget one's clothes, because they are entirely right, during extended periods filled with diverse activities. How new this privilege is, only women with backward-stretching memories realize. The change from one type of costume to another during the successive functions of a social day was at one time a real burden.

For All Occasions

Chandlerhall has done much in her fashion displays to emphasize good apparel of this character. Recently after a luncheon given at the Hotel Pennsylvania by the National Retail Drygoods Association, she staged a show which included adequate and attractive costumes for all-day use, styled individually for the debutante, the young matron, the older matron, and the elderly woman.

One debutante, for instance, set out upon her day wearing a green wool dress and a brown wool coat trimmed with a beaver collar. Brown and green were harmonized in her accessories. Another chose a navy blue costume accompanied by a long cape coat in the same shade, trimmed with copper buttons and belt ornament. The belt was fashioned of black suede as were the gloves, shoes and bag, and a red soleil hat gave a gay touch to the ensemble. A girl with an evident penchant for original clothes which yet remain chic selected a skirt of checked brown-and-green wool, added to it a green blouse, darker than the green in the plaid, and kept herself warm with a brown corduroy coat lined with the plaid material of the skirt. A similar idea was expressed in a rainy-weather suit. The plaid frock was protected by a belted coat with a detachable cape and lined with the plaid. The suedelike surface of the coat material hardly suggested waterproofing. This costume was completed by mist-gray accessories.

A devoted young worker on welfare committees appeared in a knitted suit of green angora wool, accompanied by a small-brimmed brown hat punctuated by a green ornament at the brim's dip. A short jacket was of knitted green jersey and achieved particular interest by a beige suede cap and scarf.

When Dignity Enters

More mature and suitable for the executive was an extremely attractive costume of black crêpe, which had the skirt portion trimmed with horizontal rows of black ciré braid forming a panel effect in the front and another in the back. The rich conservatism of the style was maintained by a black turban with a small feather trifle. A black jacket suit was worn with a scarf of silver fox and animated by a red hat of the sailor type, after Agnes. Black-braided collars of white piqué on another black frock stressed the importance for the mature woman of this color combination; and a cape coat having a high standing collar of Persian lamb and Persian bandings on the cape gave considerable formality to a simple design. A brown frock of rough wool had interesting sleeve-tops and yoke made by a cut-out pattern in the fabric. It was completed by a cut-in terra cotta scarf and accessories combining brown with terra cotta.

A costume worn by an attractive model of grandmotherly dignity denied the usual conception that gray hair is unsuited to brown-toned fabrics. The dress was of solid brown and it was worn with a three-quarter coat in a gold-and-brown check having a rich beaver collar. More usual was a black wool frock with lavish fagoting, a white vestee, and adjustable lapels, worn under a black cloth coat with a short shawl collar of Persian.

Reviewing in thought the styles shown, one becomes aware of certain insistent reiterations. One is the constant use of brown in hitherto unaccustomed ways, particularly in combination with green and gray; another is the importance of copper and nickel in large buttons and belt ornaments; another the interest in handwork, such as fagoting and cut-out patterns; another the alliance of dark blouses with lighter skirts; another the popularity of shoulder capes and fur bandings. Suede and suede finishes are also the fore. The straight skirt, expanded bodice and intricate sleeve with various epaulette effects are already so familiar as scarcely to require mention.

H. J. K.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE-PIECE FROCK KNIT IN BROWN ALPACA WOOL

Yoke, Sleeves and Scarf Are of a Contrasting Striped Wool.

A distinctive outfit from Bonwit Teller's Made-to-Order Knitted Shop. The hip-length jacket, brimmed hat and bag match the dress, being made of the same material, and give a smart touch.

Little Dramas in Clothes

By ALIDA VREELAND

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

WISDOM and unwisdom in dress were dramatically contrasted before an interested feminine audience when "The Tailored Woman" recently presented a singularly diverting fashion show. The occasion was perhaps the first in fashion-show history when a house has had the daring and initiative to exhibit the wrong things as well as the right ones, in the hope that women might profit by seeing the sartorial incongruities that so frequently develop among them. These were portrayed by a series of short sketches.

With appropriate dialogue and dress the models amusingly analyzed some of the most common errors made in modern dressing. "Clothes Make the Perfect Figure," showed the original model of a wool street frock faultlessly tailored and perfectly fitted on its wearer. Later the same girl appeared in its cheap copy. The color was a shade off and the sorry attempt of the copyist to imitate its intricate cut around the waist resulted in the complete disguise of the perfect figure of the mannequin.

Incongruities

Another sketch showed two young women exhibiting their latest fashion acquisitions. One, wearing a red wool dress, dark blue shoes and a white knitted, rhinestone-clipped hat, had just bought a red-beaded evening bag because it harmonized in color with the wool dress. She was unaware that daytime clothes and evening accessories clash as violently as the wrong colors. Her blue shoes, also, were, obviously, a false note. Her friend, garbed in a green woolen frock and a blue hat, was equally pleased with her latest purchase. This was a white leather envelope purse, obviously a summer accessory. But as she thought white went with everything, she saw no harm in mixing winter clothes with summer furbelows.

Another violation of decorum was interpreted by "Mother and Daughter." A matron was first shown in a black knitted dress with a red bodice and a hat worn at a rakish angle. Her 18-year-old daughter was completely attired in black. Afterward both reappeared. This time the daughter wore the red, in the guise of a jacket blouse which had fitted galyak cuffs and was accompanied by a dark skirt. Her hat was the one now posed with a daring tilt. The mother was wearing a black afternoon frock of pebbled crepe with a bodice softly draped and trimmed with white ermine. A close-fitting turban was posed with smart dignity. The triumph of good taste drew a murmur of approval from the audience.

Popular Numbers

Following the sketches a mannequins' parade was held and a committee of fashion experts selected the model who they felt had worn her clothes the best. Her first entrance was made in a lovely evening gown of heavy crushed-raspberry lace. Gray fur partly bordered the removable cape and a self-material belt with velvet ends twists around the tightly molded bodice.

The three-piece travel and sports suit of pebbled gray wool mixture sketched above was voted the most outstanding costume of the day. It has excellent style value, is economical and universally becoming. It offers the wearer a smart topcoat for the winter and the chic of its large gray fox collar is supplemented by well-designed sleeves of conservative fullness. Just below the elbow a corded seam simulates a cuff. Without the coat one enjoys a stunning suit with double- breasted jacket and a gay scarf of homespun wool in red, blue and gray stripes. A soft gray felt sailor is suggested to wear with it.

The trend in this type of apparel was in general toward tweed mixtures and knitted fabrics. Gray, brown and green were the outstanding colors. A narrow belted hip-length jacket of gray kidskin topped a wool frock of gray-and-white checks trimmed with blue buttons. Brown beaver furred a brown-and-green tweed outfit with a full-length coat and dress with an all-green wool bodice crisscrossed with tucks. A three-piece hand-knitted brown suit featured an Eton jacket, while a bottle-green knit extended the length of its cardigan far below the hips and revealed an underblouse of green and white stripes.

Black predominated for daytime wear in town. Broadcloth suits with hip-length coats made clever adjustments in collars and capes of unusual cut and in sleeve embellishments of caracul and astrakhan. Long coats in black wool fabrics and combinations of broadcloth with velvet tops and upper-sleeve sections subscribed to a liberal use of silver fox. Fluffy skins were either attached to capes or to one another and were always removable. Without their encircling furs the coats resembled afternoon dresses.

Evening Collection

Frocks for afternoon or informal evening functions were developed in materials of the most sumptuous variety. A dark brown-and-gold metallic weave raised its neckline to a new high point in front and used an intricate strapped arrangement for its back décolletage. It concluded its striking innovations with elbow-length sleeves of kolinsky. With dresses of this genre close-fitting turbans, usually of velvet, were worn. Bodices of tangee-red in Bagheera, the new fabric resembling uncut velvet, and metallic weaves combined with black for the skirts were continually stressed in the formal afternoon line. Many of the all-red frocks used short-haired brown furs for trimming.

Lace was a strong factor in the evening collection, colored chiefly by the dull red shades. Considerable attention was also devoted to black ciréd laces. New sleeve tricks distinguished some of these, one having tight lace gauntlets from wrist to elbow, where they flared into a ruffle.

In the pebbly crêpes and novelty velvets, gray, white and dull greens prevailed. Nearly all had capes. White and brown furs trimmed several of the white crêpes. Garnet clips and buckles added a stunning contrast on a gray crêpe with a velvet jacket of the same shade. Gold metallic dots shimmered in soft brilliance on a soft lacy weave of flamboyant materials in this group of dresses.

Evening wraps, considered as separate entities from dress ensembles, are long and fitted. In black velvet they are elaborately cuffed, collared and caped in white fox or ermine. Sometimes the upper portions of their sleeves have large melon muff-like effects in ermine. Or if the velvet happens to be a deep red, the fur is mink or summer ermine. Gold and silver lamé are also sponsored in evening wraps after a lull of several seasons. These fall to knee-lengths, support huge collars of mink, and focus their styling mainly on shirred and puffed sleeves.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BY ALIDA VREELAND

Travel Costume of Pebbly Gray Wool Mixture, Consisting of Suit and Full-Length Coat. From the Tailored Woman.

Fashion Nuggets

Two-toned dresses are being featured for afternoon and "under-the-coat" models. The same idea is carried out in dinner and evening gowns. The latter to be really proper should show a dark-colored skirt with contrasting blouse.

A new satin with a sheen so lustrous as to be easily classed in the "soirée" family is being developed in evening frocks. The fabric is specially adaptable to the long, slinky, trailing silhouette so much in vogue.

The woolen dress continues in popularity and the "in-between-season" dresses are vying with the silks in color contrasts and high shades. Gold is a favored color as well as copper.

So deftly designed are the new hostess gowns that it is hard to discriminate between them and a dinner gown. Chiffon and lace are the favored materials, with often a touch of fur as a trim.

Scarfs of all types are in their glory, and one's wardrobe is incomplete without an assortment in both silk and wool. They are cleverly worn and extremely chic as part of a three-piece ensemble consisting of a beret, scarf and purse.

Club Publicity Improved

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOT long ago I heard a woman who has for a number of years had charge of a page of club news in a large daily newspaper, tell of the early days of club life when press chairmen were few and untrained. She said that it was not unusual, at that time, for her to receive long and verbose accounts of club meetings in which the gowns worn by the officers were described with many adjectives; bouquets, both verbal and floral, were reported at great length, and then, at the end of several pages would appear some such statement as, "President Eliot of Harvard University addressed the meeting."

In less than a quarter of a century club publicity has grown from the type of news described by this woman to a service of inestimable value, both to club life and to the reading public. When a club has accomplished some fine piece of work, such as establishing a library, beautifying a park, organizing recreation areas for children, inaugurating friendly relations with strangers who have come from another country, or any of the thousands of splendid achievements that are constantly taking place in the club world, it becomes almost a duty to tell about them, through the press, in order that other clubs may receive the inspiration which comes from the actual demonstration of the efficiency of organized effort. Therefore, nearly all women's organizations now have a trained member, whose duty it is to see that the club does not "whisper down a well, about the goods it has to sell."

* * *

Not only are clubwomen using the columns of newspapers and magazines as a medium of publicity for their activities, but they are managing, editing and publishing magazines entirely devoted to their own plans and achievements.

There are several organizations the memberships of which are composed entirely of women writers. Theta Sigma Phi is such an organization. It is a "National Honorary and Professional Fraternity for Women in Journalism," and was founded in 1909 at the University of Washington. There are active chapters in 38 universities in the United States. The Matrix is the official publication of this organization. It is thrilling to read, in the pages of this magazine, of the splendid things which are being accomplished by young women who are university graduates in journalism courses. They are bringing to their writing the same clean, clear thinking that typifies the youth of today.

* * *

The October number of the Matrix tells of a young woman who, when she was a sophomore in a university school of journalism, drove 30 miles to school each week day, attended classes until early afternoon, and drove 30 miles home to spend the rest of the day as editor of a community weekly. No wonder that there is a new note of enthusiasm and optimism found in much of today's journalism!

And, by the way, if you are interested to know which magazines are "in the market" for material, you will enjoy the department in the Matrix that deals with that subject. The address of the magazine is 1320 N Street, Lincoln, Nebraska. Miss Naomi Buck is the editor.

* * *

Many of the members of the National League of American Pen Women have been busy during the summer. The president, Mrs. Clara Heck Heflebower, sends a message through the pages of the Bulletin, in which she says that many members have builded well, even while they have played. "They have not failed to profit by their inspiraations, grasped between happy recreations, and the silent introspective hours, while meditating in self-sought solitude." Pen women will take an active interest in drama and short story writing this winter as there are contests being conducted for writers of these forms.

The range of colors shown by a bunch of hyacinths is a favorite color scale. The darkest blue supplants black as an accent. "Red cabbage" (choux rouge) is at least a new name for one of the prevalent reds.

Turning a Knitted Sweater

WHEN a knitted suit becomes badly faded on one side, it is often more satisfactory to turn it, rather than take the chances of its shrinking when dyed. Provided the model is a simple one of the usual straight skirt and cardigan jacket type, the average home seamstress will experience no difficulty in the successful accomplishment of this piece of work, as care and patience are more important than dressmaking skill.

Knitted skirts are seldom more than two-seamed and frequently of the tubular or seamless type, so that reversing the fabric offers little difficulty. As a precautionary measure, it is advisable temporarily to stay both edges of all seams before any ripping or cutting is attempted. Tape, ribbon or strips of closely woven goods cut on the straight and basted on each edge of the seam to be opened, will be sufficient to hold ordinary weaves of knitted goods in place until the seams are ripped and re-sewed. Another precaution is to run a double line of machine-stitching on each side of the seam, using carefully matched silk and a short stitch, with slightly loose tension. The lines of stitching will be found to sink into the knitted fabric and be almost invisible, thus providing a permanent stay against raveling. A narrow ribbon, fastened along the line of the shoulder seam on the inside from armhole to neck, will effectually keep the jacket from dropping down on the shoulders, and giving a taut, tailored look.

If the jacket is fashioned on strictly cardigan lines, a novel edge can be introduced, copying some of the smart, imported cardigans that are now bound in grosgrain ribbon of the same color, heavily top-stitched in place. Metal buttons will prove another rejuvenating touch.

While this work of reversing the knitted suit is being done the fabric must be kept on a table, or folded, and not allowed to stretch by placing on garment hangers. Cleaning and pressing should be left until the suit is entirely turned and all details completed, as the work done at home will then have the advantage of tailored pressing and shaping.

Sandals this season are not extremely low or cut-out. They are trimmed with gilt or silver kid and brocade. Velvet slippers are also worn, particularly with velvet frocks.

* * *

Sheer red broadcloth is used for evening frocks, and also red corduroy. Epaulette effects are gained by shoulder patches of coq feathers and trimmings of fur.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Definite Sign of the Season

AN INDIAN chief, with a remarkably long nose, and a baby elephant with a remarkably short trunk, rushed headlong into my garden just now. I am bound to say that I was a little surprised. Even in these wilds, Indians with painted faces and feathered war bonnets are quite uncommon, and no elephant has ever entered my garden before.

I had barely time to reflect that elephants would probably be rather hard on rock plants, when the visitors commenced to behave in a most curious fashion. They rushed about through the deep drifts of oak leaves, kicking them into the air, and then leaped headlong into a great pile of leaves on my lawn. All this time the little boy from next door, bundled up in a brown knitted suit until he looked exactly like a brownie in a fairy book, had watched the invaders in brooding silence. Then, very solemnly, with the cold logic of sixteen months, he staggered up to them and tore the masks from their faces. And there were his sister and Angus, the little boy from down the road! The little boy from next door seemed much relieved at this disclosure and, thinking of my rock garden, so was I.

To a stranger this episode might lack a deeper significance, but to anyone at Midd'ebrook it was a definite sign of the season, a milestone in the progress of the year. For masks, you see, mean Halloween. Of course, Halloween passed some time ago, and it is surprising that its trappings have lasted so long; but you could be sure, anyway, that it was late autumn. You could be sure, if you knew the signs as I do, what stage the year had reached at any time, if you just observed the little boy and girl from next door. Their habits are a surer guide than the calendar and you can almost set your watch by the condition of their playthings. Right now their battered condition would indicate, even to a stranger, that the year is far spent, that Christmas is just around the corner.

Yes, if there were no calendars left in the world, I could tell you the day of the month—within a week or so—merely by keeping a weather eye cocked on my garden yonder. When the pair from next door develop a sudden interest in the high rocks, past the furthest end of the perennial border, in that dark, unpeopled wilderness where no one has been since last fall, then you may be sure it is spring. They venture into these unexplored regions only in the spring, because it is then that the little purple harebells come out suddenly, all in one night; and, no matter how closely you watch them, to catch the first faint sound of their ringing, they always fool you. They always start to ring just before you come or just after you go. Anyway, when there are harebells among the gloomy rocks, and maybe a pink Indian pipe or two, that is March and the beginning of spring.

Whatever the calendar may say about it, you may know it is April when the clamorous hunters from next door move down off the big rocks, spread into the oak woods and return in triumph with white prisoners, the first of those shy, downcast lilies which are the pampered darlings of this countryside (even though they are not lilies at all). And just as surely is it May, when they return with armfuls of yellow daffodils, ambushed and captured on their march up the hill to the shelter of the grim fir trees. To make sure that I am aware of May's coming, they usually bring me a special bouquet of yellow dandelions for my desk, because daffodils are special and not for the likes of me.

June, of course, is marked by the appearance of bathing suits and a kind of a pagan dance about the sprinkler on my lawn; but in July, alas, the surest sign of all is the disappearance of the pair from next door altogether. When they come back from the lake, that is September; and the spectacle of them again, even if they are plundering the early apples, reconciles us to the rigors of autumn.

October is oak leaf time and apple time. There are oak leaves everywhere, whirling over the ground, piling up in brown drifts in the furrow behind George Pudbury's plough, fluttering across the sky like a flight of birds on the west wind. There are apples everywhere, too, apples on the ground, apples piled high in the root cellar, apples in the little boy and girl from next door. And Mr. Pudbury always comes over to beg a few of my Orange Pippins and to assert, as if I had stoutly denied it, that they are the best apples in the world. He has reached the point now where he imagines that I planted those Pippins against my own judgment and only because he forced me to. You would think to listen to him, indeed, that he had been obliged to sneak out in the depth of night to plant the tree himself in secret and then to beat me off with his shovel to save it from my clutches.

Then you may suspect that November is not far off when the pair from next door begin to show an unnatural interest in the frozen wreck of my pumpkin patch. It takes several pumpkins to prepare them for Halloween, because their carving of jack-o'-lanterns isn't very expert. In the end, as a special concession, they let me help them and our pumpkins, with slanting eyes like Ah Kee's, and great snarling teeth, are more terrifying than the masks which come from the stores down town.

And now, as you can see by the last remains of Halloween and the extra sweaters which make their arms hang out from their sides at an acute angle, the pair from next door have reached November. In a few days, the first signs of December will appear. The little girl from next door will insinuate her way into my den and ask for a pencil and paper, and the little boy from next door will pound his fists on my typewriter and shout dire threats when he is carried away bodily.

A few minutes later they will reappear and the paper will be covered with writing of a sort which no Egyptian scholar could decipher, but which is perfectly clear to their correspondent. By watching the smoke of my chimney, you can easily tell when Christmas is approaching.

So we come to the end of the year. About this time we also come to the end of last year's presents. The little red cart which hung from last year's Christmas tree has lost three wheels. The tractor with the caterpillar tread, which used to climb over three books on the floor, climbs no more. When last seen, it was lying in my lily pond and the goldfish were regarding it with suspicion. The shiny railway, after a year of continuous losses—it lost all its cars, it lost all its paint and finally it lost all its springs and gears—has finally gone bankrupt, and ceased to operate altogether.

Oscar, the brown teddy bear, has mislaid both his shoe-button eyes. Jenny, the black rag doll, most of her sawdust stuffing having run out during the year, cannot stand up any longer and always bends double at the middle. Even the special doll, with the china face, which used to say "Mah!" whenever you laid her down on her back, is silent now, a condition which I personally can bear with fortitude. (She never did know when to stop saying "Mah" and somebody was always laying her down on her back just when you were settled for a quiet snooze.)

Yes, anyone could tell by watching the pair from next door this afternoon, by observing the eyeless teddy bear which the little boy clutches to his bosom and the limp rag doll which the litfle girl drags by the arm—anyone could tell without the dull reasoning of the calendar and the foolish calculations of astronomy, that the year is getting old.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign			
14 pages	3c	24 to 30 pages	6c
16 to 22 pages	4½c	32 pages	7½c

Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

United States			
14 pages	2c	24 to 30 pages	4c
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EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
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The Way

When I a ship see on the seas,
Cuft with those watrie savages,
And therewithall, behold, it hath
In all that way no beaten path;
Then, with a wonder, I confesse,
Thou art our way i'th' wildernesse:
And while we blunder in the dark
Thou art our candle there, or spark.

—ROBERT HERRICK, "Poems."

Kelmscott in the Berkshire Hills

Five years in Bloomsbury had not reconciled Morris or his family to the prospect of unmitigated London, and they had been looking out vaguely for some little country place which they might make more or less permanently their own, and which would release them from that incubus of middle class London life, the recurring choice of a place for summer quarters, and the discomforts of a holiday in lodgings. An advertisement of Kelmscott Manor House in a London house-agent's list in the early spring of 1871 seemed to offer a place that would just suit them, and when he went down to see it, the reality exceeded his best expectations. . . .

The house stands on the upper Thames, thirty miles by water from Oxford. It is approached by lanes from the little town of Lechlade, three miles off, to which there is now a railway. At that time, however, that line did not go beyond Witney, and Kelmscott had to be reached from Faringdon, by a long drive through the Berkshire hills. Both may be called back ways of approaching it; the grand entry, up the lovely lonely waterway, was described by Morris himself thus, nearly twenty years later:

"On we went, turning a sharp angle and going north a little. Presently we saw before us a bank of elm-trees, which told us of a house amidst them. In a few minutes we had passed through a deep eddying pool into the sharp stream that ran from the ford, and beached our craft on a tiny strand of limestone gravel, and stepped ashore.

"Mounting on the cart-road that ran along the river some feet above the water, I looked round about me. The river came down through a wide meadow on my left, which was grey now with the ripened seeding grasses; the gleaming water was lost presently by a turn of the bank, but over the meadow I could see the gables of a building where I knew the lock must be. A low wooded ridge bounded the river-plain to the south and southwest whence we had come, and a few low houses lay about its feet and up its slope. I turned a little to my right and through the hawthorn sprays and long shoots of the wild roses could see the flat country spreading out far away under the sun of the calm evening, till something that might be called hills with a look of sheep-pastures about them bounded it with a soft blue line. Before one, the elm boughs still hid most of what houses there might be in this river-side dwelling of men; but to the right of the cart-road a few grey buildings of the simplest kind showed here and there.

"My feet moved on along the road they knew. The raised way led us into a little field bounded by a backwater of the river on one side; on the right hand we could see a cluster of small houses and barns, and before us a grey stone barn and a wall partly overgrown with ivy, over which a few grey gables showed. The village road ended in the shallow of the backwater. We crossed the road, and my hand raised the latch of a door in the wall, and we stood presently on a stone path which led up to the old house. The garden between the wall and the house was redolent of the June flowers, and the roses were rolling over one another with that delicious superabundance of small well-tended gardens which at first sight takes away all thought save that of beauty. The blackbirds were singing their loudest, the doves were cooing on the roof-ridge, the rooks in the high elm-trees beyond were garrulous among the young leaves, and the swifts wheeled whining about the gables. And the house itself was a fit guardian for all the beauty of this heart of summer."—J. W. MACKAIL, in "The Life of William Morris."

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Portrait of Miss Wang: From a Painting by Paul H. Shramm

SO MUCH of the appeal of some subjects depends upon an appropriate setting in a painting that this portrait of Miss Wang takes on a special interest as a happy example of totality of effect. Mr. Paul H. Shramm composed this picture entirely in relation to its subject, seated with such ease and alertness upon an ancient Chinese throne chair. The original of this chair is in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Shramm found a dramatic contrast in the juxtaposition of the lacquer red of the chair and the satin sheen of the subject's pale green dress. Silver slippers and a jade bracelet round out the central color scheme. Oriental scroll-like patterns in the background of white and blue upon brown further heighten the traditional effect of Eastern sumptuousness.

Miss Yoe Wang is the daughter of Dr. C. T. Wang, former Nationalist Foreign Minister of China. She has attended the University of Michigan.

Mr. Shramm's work is well known in the art galleries of New York and Washington, and he has also exhibited in Paris and Berlin. Of German birth, he was a student at the Academy of Fine Arts in Stuttgart before coming to the United States to complete his art training at the Pratt Institute. For some years he has headed art departments in American educational institutions, first at the University of New Hampshire and later at the Chevy Chase School in Washington, D. C. Besides portraits, he does seascapes and woodland scenes.

UNIDAD

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

¡QUÉ infinidad de bien yace tras la palabra "Unidad"! ¡Con cuánto afán el pensamiento del mundo parece anhelar, aspirar a aquella unidad que indica poder, armonía y paz! Cuando se consideran todos los métodos, modos y objetivos tan diversos de naciones e individuos, esta condición tan deseada parece difícil de obtener. Esta dificultad, que procede de la diferencia de puntos de vista y de motivos, se podría vencer, sin embargo, si fuera posible encontrar una finalidad, un objetivo común que partiera de una base común. A este punto se presenta además la cuestión: ¿Cómo es eso posible, especialmente entre naciones en las cuales predominan pronunciadas diferencias tanto en costumbres como en idiomas?

Por medio de la Ciencia Cristiana se está reconociendo cada vez más universalmente que Dios es el único creador del hombre y del universo y que por lo tanto todos proceden del mismo origen, teniendo un solo Padre y Señor de todos. Mary Baker Eddy ha prestado un servicio incalculable a la humanidad, dándole por medio de sus enseñanzas un entendimiento mejor y más comprensible de Dios, a la vez de un conocimiento práctico de Su ley por la cual se Le demuestra como el Principio viviente que está siempre presente y siempre al alcance de todos, y que suple a todas nuestras necesidades humanas.

Uno de los sinónimos que Mary Baker Eddy nos ha dado para Dios es "Mente". Puesto que el hombre es la imagen y semejanza de Dios, todos los hijos de Dios reflejan la única Mente. En la proporción, pues, en que el pensamiento se derive así de la misma fuente, los motivos de los hombres serán idénticos y su resultado expresará lo bueno como su origen.

Los métodos y modos pueden ser distintos, de acuerdo con las costumbres de las respectivas principalidades y naciones; pero cada uno teniendo un solo objetivo—reflejar a Dios, el Amor divino—habrá unidad. Como los rayos del sol, que son todos individuales y proceden del mismo centro, así también cada entidad individual tiene su propio trabajo que hacer, emanando cada una de la única Mente y reflejando las ideas de la Mente.

Unidad significa unión. ¿Dónde se puede encontrar unidad de pensamiento a no ser en las relaciones entre Dios y el hombre:—Padre e hijo, unidos en la existencia verdadera como la Mente y Su reflejo?

El gran Modelo, Cristo Jesús, hacia alusión a esta unidad diciendo: "Yo y el Padre somos uno" (según la Versión Moderna de la Biblia); y esta unidad era la causa principal de sus obras poderosas. Reclamaba su afiliación con el Padre; y todo lo que el Padre tenía era suyo, para ser utilizado en beneficio de la raza humana.

San Pablo, un discípulo ardiente del Maestro, demostró en su propia experiencia tan variada que el único modo de transformar la mente humana es "poniendo todo pensamiento en cautiverio a la obediencia de Cristo;" eso quiere decir:—teniendo pensamientos espirituales; y el resultado natural seguirá en un modo de obrar correcto. No hay más que un punto de contacto común en que todos podemos encontrarnos, que es en el pensamiento correcto, y sólo allí puede demostrarse la unidad con el Espíritu, la única Mente. Eso no es sólo un ideal, sino que es la base práctica, la base única, de la cual pueden derivarse el progreso verdadero y la armonía.

Antes de que estos efectos puedan alcanzarse, sin embargo, es menester que el modo de pensar material ceda a un modo de pensar espiritual; la voluntad propia tiene que sujetarse a la voluntad de Dios. Entonces los asuntos de los hombres se dirigirán y se protegerán con sabiduría, inteligencia y poder. La unión espiritual conferirá equilibrio, energía y valor al pensamiento, tanto como objetivos purificados y motivos elevados. Eliminará la escoria del carácter humano, elevará las normas de la vida y fomentará el progreso por todas partes.

Las fortalezas del error se rinden ante la unidad del bien. Toda fase del error tiene que ceder finalmente al eterno Principio de la unidad que lo abarca todo y lo vence todo. Cuando el Amor divino gobierne todas las naciones y pueblos, unidad y compañerismo espirituales—la hermandad verdadera del hombre—se establecerá. Entonces se revelará el significado de esta bendición tan llena de Amor: "Perfeccionaos; consolaos; tened un mismo ánimo; vivid en paz; y el Dios de amor y de paz estará con vosotros."

Por medio del estudio y la aplicación de la Ciencia Cristiana un sinfín de hombres están demostrando el poder del bien sobre el mal por la realización de su unión con Dios, el bien. Como Mrs. Eddy escribe en THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA DE CRISTO, EL CIENTÍFICO, Y MISCELÁNEA, pág. 164): "¿Qué es este algo, este fuego rejuvenecedor al estilo del fénix, esta columna de día, encendiendo, guiando, y guardando vuestro camino? Es *la unidad*, el vínculo de la perfección, la expansión en miles de direcciones que cercará el mundo,—la unidad que desarrolla el pensamiento más íntimo en nuestra mentalidad hacia lo que es más grande y mejor, la suma de toda la realidad y de todo lo bueno." Y más adelante dice: "Esta unidad es sabiduría y fuerza reservadas. Edifica sobre la roca, contra la cual la envidia, la enemistad o la malicia baten en vano. El hombre vive y se mueve y tiene su ser en Dios, el Amor."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

In Support of the Czechoslovak Cause

Surely no man can ever have set out upon the great adventure of his life with more unfavourable prospects, so far as human judgment could estimate, than did Masaryk. Beyond the confines of his own country he was no more than a name, and that only to the few. The general public outside Bohemia knew nothing of this professor-politician, who claimed to represent a nation of which the very existence had been forgotten by the world. Yet, single-handed, in the midst of the turmoil of a great war, when men's minds were too eagerly concentrated upon the immediate issues to make it easy for them to receive fresh impressions, he was to preach a crusade of which the object and the goal were not yet fully understood even by his own countrymen.

His aim was to convince the Allies of the wisdom of supporting the Czechoslovak cause. But what arguments could he plead in favour of his contention? For three centuries Bohemian independence had been lost; the nation itself had been so thoroughly merged in "Austria" that there were few who still remembered its history as an independent State. . . .

Nor, at the commencement of his crusade, could Masaryk produce credentials authorizing him to speak for a united Czechoslovak nation. He appeared upon the Allied stage alone, an elderly Professor accompanied only by his youngest daughter. Behind him, in Prague, was no visible organization. A group of men, unknown beyond their own country, fired only by his own enthusiasm, laboured furtively beneath the surface, in perpetual peril of arrest and imprisonment. Many of the Czech politicians openly disavowed him, and every utterance of such a kind was eagerly broadcasted by the Austrian press. Time and again, as Masaryk himself records, he felt the ground swaying dangerously beneath his feet. But it is characteristic of him that, even in his moments of greatest disappointment, he was ready to make every allowance for those who did not possess his own unswerving courage and breadth of vision.

These, then, were some of the difficulties which faced Masaryk when he entered upon his self-imposed pilgrimage for the liberation of his country. But, as he had already shown, he was not the man to allow difficulties of a material nature to stand in his way. He knew that behind him stood the real Czechoslovak nation, not perhaps even the majority of those who had hitherto been most prominent in public life, but the great inarticulate mass of the people itself. He knew that his cause was just, and that justice must, sooner or later, prevail with those before whom he had to plead. And finally he had an implicit faith in the future.—C. J. C. STREET, in "Thomas Masaryk."

"Shoes Repaired"

We mend their shoes! These part us—tongue and rac—
Yet oneness welds us, for our hands embrace
A common task. Alike we serve our day
Since shoes of leather or of dreams must fray
On time's harsh streets, so ruthless is their pace.

Age scuffs them out, youth dances them away:
They bring them to us, shapeless, broken, gray,
That we may make them new, restore their grace:
We mend their shoes.

On surer feet they go, contesting space
With countless throngs again—go with no trace
Of thought for us, the humble ones who stay
To meet a need no others can allay,
For cobbler, poet, who shall take our place?
We mend their shoes!

—MOLLY ANDERSON HALEY, in "The Window Cleaner and Other Poems."

Autumn Weaving

Strands of sunlight,
Like the warp of a weaver's loom,
Stretched from the sky to the grass.
And a pattern,
More lovely of design,
More rich in hue
Than all the arts of the Ancients,
Lay between the strands
Where the autumn leaves glittered.
Like a silver thread,
Weaving its way through the warp,
A pigeon flew to and fro,
Completing the pattern.

D. A. LOVELL.

Sun After Dreariness

You blind me
With your swift and sudden
Radiance,
And the thought
That I would mold in verse
Dissolves into forgetfulness.

LE BARON COOKE.

Unity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT a vast amount of good lies behind the word "unity"! How the world thought seems to be longing and reaching out for that unity which bespeaks strength, harmony, and peace! When all the varied methods, modes, and objectives of nations and individuals are taken into consideration, this desired condition would seem difficult of attainment. That difficulty, arising from varying motives and viewpoints, would be met, were a common end and aim springing from a common base to be found. At this point the further question emerges, How is that possible, more particularly amongst nations where marked differences in customs and languages obtain?

Through Christian Science it is being more and more widely recognized that God is the one reator of man and the universe, and therefore that all originate from the same source, having one Father and Lord of all. Mary Baker Eddy has rendered incalculable service to humanity in giving through this teaching a better and more comprehensive understanding of God, together with a workable knowledge of His law, whereby He is proved to be the approachable, ever present, living Principle, who meets all human needs.

One of the synonyms for God given by Mrs. Eddy is "Mind." As man is the image and likeness of God, all His offspring reflect the one Mind. Proportionately, then, as thought is thus drawn from the same fount, the motive power of mankind will be identical, and its outcome expressive of good as its source.

Methods and modes may vary according to the accustomed habits of the respective principalities and nations; but with each having the one aim—to reflect God, divine Love—there will be unity. Like the rays of the sun, all of which are individual and shine from the same center, so each individual entity has his own work to do, each emanating from the one Mind and reflecting the ideas of Mind.

Unity signifies oneness. Where can unity of consciousness be found but in the relationship of God and man, Father and son, at-one in true being as Mind and His reflection?

The great Exemplar, Christ Jesus, referred to this oneness, saying, "I and my Father are one;" and that unity was the mainspring of his mighty works. He claimed his sonship; and all that the Father had was his to utilize for the benefit of the human race.

Paul, an ardent follower of the Master, proved in his own wide experience that the only way to transform the human mind is to bring "into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ." That is to have spiritual thoughts; and the true sequence will follow in right acting. In right thinking is the common meeting place for all, and there alone can be realized unity with Spirit, the one Mind. That not only is ideal, but is the practical, indeed the only, basis from which true progress and harmony can eventuate.

Before these effects can be obtained, however, material thinking must of necessity give place to spiritual thinking; self-will must be superseded by the will of God. Then will the affairs of men be guided and protected with wisdom, intelligence, and power. Spiritual union will endow thought with poise, strength, and courage, and with purified purposes and uplifted motives. It will purge the dross of human character, raise the standard of living, and make for advancement all around.

The strongholds of error go down before the unity of good. Every phase of error must eventually give place to the all-embracing and all-conquering eternal Principle of unity. When divine Love rules all nations and peoples, spiritual oneness and fellowship—the true brotherhood of man—will be established. Then will be revealed the meaning of this loving benediction: "Be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace; and the God of love and peace shall be with you."

Through the study and application of Christian Science an unnumbered host are proving the power of good over evil through their realization of at-one-ment with God, good. As Mrs. Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 164): "What is this something, this phœnix fire, this pillar by day, kindling, guiding, and guarding your way? It is *unity*, the bond of perfectness, the thousandfold expansion that will engirdle the world,—unity, which unfolds the thought most within us into the greater and better, the sum of all reality and good." And she goes on to say: "This unity is reserved wisdom and strength. It builds upon the rock, against which envy, enmity, or malice beat in vain. Man lives, moves, and has his being in God, Love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

An Ambassador to Sweden

In the biographies of Queen Christina of Sweden one comes occasionally on allusions to that unique book, "A Journal of the Swedish Embassy in the Year 1653 and 1654," by Bulstrode Whitelocke. The chapters in it which tell of Whitelocke's journey from London to Upsala, and of his dealings there with the young Queen, are of extraordinary interest. The whole story of that diplomatic mission would make a wonderful "film" with its "close-ups" first of Cromwell, then of the ambassador himself, then of the lovely, clever, exuberant, eccentric Queen and of her venerable Chancellor, Axel Oxenstjerna, Sweden's most famous statesman, who in the great days of her father, Gustavus Adolphus, had been described once, punningly, as "the axle upon which the whole world moves."

There would be no lack of vivacity and variety in the successive scenes: the embarking of the ambassador and his suite, a hundred persons in all, with his coaches and carriages and horses and impedimenta of every description, on the six vessels—two of them armed frigates—placed at his disposal; the buffeting about of the picturesque old-world fleet upon the stormy waters of the North Sea; the arrival at Gothenburg; the long overland progress of the cavalcade across snow-bound Sweden, with a score of vivid glimpses into the life of the country; and then all the pageant-like ceremonies of the Upsala Court.

What sort of a person, really, was Bulstrode Whitelocke? It is not very easy to say. . . . Now and again, in the self-complacent way in which he tells of his own astute and resourceful proceedings, he reminds one of another great servant of the state, the late Lord Curzon. Despite their weaknesses, there was something really big, occasionally a touch of the heroic even, in both Curzon and Whitelocke. On the whole, I think that Whitelocke, the less brilliant of the two, was also the less vain. He is certainly more artless in his vanity, as we found him revealed in his book, a carefully kept diary, copied out afresh in his own handwriting, and somewhat elaborated after his return home.

One very curious feature of this diary is that, in his concern lest he should seem egotistic, he avoids the use of the pronouns "I" and "me" and "mine" throughout. He alludes to himself always as "Whitelocke" and keeps religiously to the third person. He seems to have contemplated the eventual printing of it, but it did not see the light until 1772, when, the manuscript having come into the possession of the British Museum, Dr. Charles Morton, then the Librarian, edited it for publication, with a prefatory memoir. . . .

In the midst of his more serious studies, we are told in Dr. Morton's memoir of him, "he showed a gallant turn of mind by being one of the chief managers of the Royal Masque, which was exhibited by the Inns of Court in February, 1633, before King Charles I and his Queen and their Court, at Whitehall. To him in particular was committed the whole care and charge of the music for this great masque, which was so well performed that it excelled any music that had before that time been heard in England." Dr. Morton does not give his authority for this last statement. It may very likely have been a well-founded claim, but I suspect that one of the principal authorities for it was Mr. Bulstrode Whitelocke!—From "A Wayfarer in Sweden," by FREDERIC WHYTE.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1932

EARLY GAINS ARE CHANGED INTO LOSSES

Stocks Drift Downward After Small Upturn—Closing Is Weak

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—After edging higher at the start, then quickly settling back under a moderate flurry of selling, the stock market entered into a dull- and highly professional trading affair today.

Wall Street was not greatly surprised by the result of the election, as a Democratic victory had been rather widely predicted in the financial district during the last week, and attention turned to business prospects over the remainder of the year, and the possible developments at the session of the old Congress to convene within a few weeks.

Gains of 1 to 2 points in the first few minutes were soon lost, and several issues showed losses of 2 to nearly 4 points for a time, but these declines were partially regained after midday.

The market was heavy but very dull in the late trading, most leaders showing net losses of 1 to 3 points.

A mild rally in the final hour lifted some issues a point or so from their earlier lows. United States Steel, American Can, Harvester and Southern Pacific were off 1 to 2, while losses of 2 to 3 were registered by Allied Chemical, American Telephone, Peoples Gas, Case, New York Central, Santa Fe and Union Pacific.

Transfers approximated 1,300,000 shares.

Some Good Buying

The market encountered a fair accumulation of buying orders at the start, and there were some reports of foreign orders in the market. Brokers described the morning selling as representing a combination of "disappointed" liquidation and profit-taking on the advances of the three sessions which preceded the election day market holiday.

Firmness of American stocks in London before this market opened probably was a factor in the early rise. In foreign exchanges, the dollar was firm against most currencies, notably the continental gold currencies.

Among corporate and trade news, declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents by Eastman Kodak was notable. Freight car loadings reports for the week ended Nov. 7 show further seasonal recession. Chicago & North Western handled 20,502 cars in that week compared with 22,024 in the preceding week.

Weakness of American Telephone may have been in part due to larger losses of telephones in October, amounting to 105,000 compared with about 90,000 in September. In July, however, the loss was 208,000. Crude oil production last week gained a little.

Bonds Again Irregular

The aftermath of the election apparently made little impression on the somewhat inscrutable bond market today, and prices, after firming moderately in an early flurry, dropped back to their recently irregular trend.

Various dealers were of the opinion that the presidential returns had been largely discounted in advance and that the near future movement of senior securities would be influenced principally by the complexion of trade and industrial fundamentals.

Of considerable interest to the financial district was the estimate of Iron Age that steel production was showing a slight recession, although it was thought probable some gains might be expected before long. The electric power output report was delayed until tomorrow.

Most of the secondary rails ran up a point or more in initial transactions but converted gains into losses before the session got well under way. Among these were loans of Allegheny Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Erie, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Rock Island, New York Central and St. Paul. Bonds of Southern Pacific, Southern, Union Pacific, Santa Fe and Great Northern showed some resistance.

The semi-speculative utilities and industrials generally followed the course of the carriers. International Telephones stepped forward and then backed up, along with issues of Postal Telegraph, Western Union, Texas Corporation, Armour & Company, American & Foreign Power, Duquesne Light and Columbia Gas. Shell Union Oil 5s and Standard Oil of New York 4½s were relatively firm. American Telephone bonds improved fractionally.

The foreign section was also irregular. Canadian Government obligations were uncertain. Some Canadian Pacific loans steadied, but the Dominion 5s of 1952 dropped another point to 95. Most of the German division were up, as were some of the Australians and Japanese. British 5½s sagged with Belgian 7s. United States Governments were dull and mixed.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Nov. 9	Last Nov. 7
20	Am & Cont	4	4	4	
100	Am Pneu	.95	.95	.95	
1336	Am T&T	108¼	102⅞	102⅞	106¾
700	Arcadian	.95	.75	.75	.95
20	Big Sanf	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
60	Bos El	65½	65	65	
25	Bos & Alb	96½	96¼	96¼	.97
10	Brown pf	5	5	5	
150	East SS	2½	2½	2½	
150	E G&Fuel	5	4⅞	5	5
15	E G&F pf	6	5¾	6	
54	E G&F prpf	53	52	52	53
186	E Mass B	1¼	1	1	
40	Edison Elec	175	171	171	175
140	Em Asso	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
96	First Nat S	50⅜	50⅛	50⅛	49⅝
29	Gen Elec Sp	11½	11½	11½	11½
30	Loew's Thea	7½	7½	7½	
154	Mass Util	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
45	Nash	15¼	13⅜	14	14⅛
20	NE Gas & El	35	35	35	
40	NE Tel	94½	94	94	95
50	Pac Mills	84½	84½	84½	87½
10	Shawmut	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
270	Stone Web	6½	6½	6½	6¾
70	Sull Mach	9⅜	7⅞	8⅛	9⅛
70	Swift & Co	5	5	5	5
110	Torrington	8⅛	8	8	8¼
225	Un Found	30¼	30½	30¼	31
525	Uni Shoe	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½
100	Uni Gas	35⅜	35	35⅛	35⅛
200	Utah Apex	2¼	2	2	2⅜
137	War Bros	.50	.50	.50	
		47	41½	43⅜	47⅜
	BONDS				
$000	Amoskeag 6s	48	48	48	

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 9	Last Nov. 7
9½	1⅝		Adams Express	1100	6	5¼	5½	5⅝
30⅝	12	2	Adams Millis	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
14	9½		Addressograph	200	10	10	10	10⅜
4⅞	1¼		Advance Rumely	100	3	3	3	
16½	3¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	300	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9¾
103½	30⅞		Air Reduction	2400	57	53	55	58½
16⅜	7⅜	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1400	11½	11	11¼	11½
3⅜	⅜		Alleghany Corp	1200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2¾	¾		Alleghany pf xw	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15	5¼		Alleghany Steel	20	11	10¾	11	
88¼	42½		Allied Chem	11100	77¾	72¾	73	75⅞
119¼	96½		Allied Chem pf	100	117¼	117¼	117¼	
15⅜	4		Allis Chalmers	1100	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	8¼
2¾	½		Amal Leather	400	1⅛	1	1	
22¾	½		Amerabra	100	20	20	20	20½
22½	5		Am Bank Note	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
73⅞	29⅝		Am Can	14100	54⅜	51¼	51½	53½
129	93½		Am Can pf	100	119	119	119	
17	3⅛		Am Car & Fdry	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾
50	16		Am Car & F pf	1200	23	24	25	22¼
26	7		Am Chain pf	100	10	10	10	
37⅝	18		Am Chicle	100	36	36	36	36½
27	11		Am Colortype	100	5½	5½	5½	
15	2		Am Com Alcohol	3100	23	21⅜	22⅛	22⅛
21¼	2¾		Am & For Pow	4100	8	7	7¼	7½
6⅞	1		Am & For Pw 2pf	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝
21⅜	6¾		Am Hide & L	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
12	2½		Am Ice	700	7⅞	7¾	7¾	8
15¼	3⅝		Am International	3100	7⅞	6¾	7¼	7½
9¼	1½		Am Locomotive	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
32	6½		Am Metal	900	5	5	5	5⅜
12¼	3		Am Metal 6%	400	21½	21	21½	
58	13¾		Am Power & Lt	3700	9½	8¼	9⅛	9⅛
12¼	3		Am P&L 6% pf	400	32	31½	31½	
18½	3		Am Radiator	4100	8	7⅞	8	8
79¼	13⅞		Am Rolling Mill	3500	10⅞	9½	9⅝	9⅝
25⅛	10		Am Safety Razor	400	20	19¾	19¾	19⅞
27¼	3		Am Shipbuilding	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
85	22		Am Smelt & Ref	4100	16½	13¾	14⅛	16
15⅞	3		Am Smelt & R pf	100	46¼	46¼	46¼	46
68	34		Am Steel Fdries	700	8	7½	7⅝	8
36¾	20		Am Steel P pf	10	67	67	67	
39¼	13		Am Stores	400	33	32¾	32¾	34
90	45		Am Sugar Ref	400	23	22½	22½	23
137⅜	70¼		Am Sug Ref pf	100	79	79	79	79½
70	10½		Am Tel & Tel	21100	108	103	103⅜	107
39½	11		Am Type F pf	20	21	21	21	
10	1⅜		Am Wat W&E	2100	21¼	19¾	20	20¼
39⅞	13⅛		Am Woolen	1100	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
19⅞	3		AmYWoolen pf	400	26½	25	25	25⅜
17½	5¼	1.20	Anaconda Cop	4400	11	9⅜	10	10½
61	24		Anchor Cap	1500	13½	12½	13¼	13⅜
23¼	5⅝		Armour Del pf	400	38	36½	36¾	
2⅞	⅞		Armour Ill A	300	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
15⅞	3½		Armour Ill B	400	1	⅞	⅞	1
3⅜	1		Armour Ill pf	100	8	8	8	
3	⅝		Arnold Constable	100	2	2	2	2
11	3		Asso Apparel Ind	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
24⅝	5¾		Asso Dry Goods	400	6½	6	6	6¼
40	9¾		Atchison T&SF	7400	44	39¾	40	42¼
21⅜	8⅝		Atl Coast Line	400	21¾	21¼	21¼	21
25½	7½		Atl Refining	3700	17⅛	16	16⅜	16½
151¾	28¾		Atlas Powder	200	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
1¾	½		Auburn Auto	5100	43¾	38½	39¼	43
27⅞	11½		Austin Nichols	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
			Aviation Corp Del	3400	7¼	6⅛	7⅛	6
			—B—					
12	2		Baldwin Loco	1200	6⅛	5⅝	6	6⅛
35	8		Baldwin Loco pf	10	17⅞	16¼	17⅜	17
21⅜	3¾		Balt & Ohio	4100	13⅜	11⅜	12	13
41½	6		Balt & Ohio pf	1100	15½	15½	15½	15
7	3⅜		Barnsdall A	1100	4¼	4¼	4⅜	4⅝
18¾	4½		Belding Hem	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
24⅝	5¾		Bendix Aviation	4400	11	10	11	11
29⅜	7¼		Best & Co	100	13	13	13	13
74	16¼		Bethlehem Steel	3600	19	17¼	17¾	18⅜
22¼	4⅞		Beth Steel pf	100	35	35	35	37½
			Boeing Alum & Br	1100	11¼	10¾	11¼	10½
43⅞	20		Booth Fish 1pf	100	8¾	8	8	8
11¼	3⅞		Borden	4100	26½	24¼	24⅝	25⅜
11⅞	2¾		Borg Warner	1400	8¾	8	8	8
50¼	11⅞		Briggs Mfg	1200	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	5½
78⅜	31⅛		Brooklyn Man T	1700	21⅞	20¼	20⅞	21⅜
4½	1½		Brooklyn M T pf	400	62	60¼	60¼	62
1⅝	1⅛		Brunswick Balke	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	
2¼	1⅛		Bruns Terminal	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
10½	2¼		Bucyrus Erie	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
13¼	6½		Bucyrus E cv pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
65	7¼		Burroughs Add	400	8¾	8½	8½	9¾
5⅞	1¾		Bush Term deb	20	12	12	12	
24⅞	7		Butterick	400	3	2¾	3	
			Byers	3100	15⅞	14⅛	14⅞	15
			—C—					
19	4⅛		Calif Packing	200	9½	9½	9½	11
9¾	2½		Campbell Wy&C	200	4	4	4	
15	4	1.20	Calumet & Hecla	200	3½	3½	3½	3¾
20⅜	7¼		Canada Dry	700	10	9⅞	10	10¼
15¾	16¼		Canadian Pacific	12300	14½	13⅜	13⅝	14⅜
75	30		Case Thresh	25000	40½	35½	36	37⅜
12¾	4		Case Thresh pf	20	55	55	55	58
129⅜	43⅛		Caterpillar Trac	900	8	7½	7⅝	8¼
7¾	1¾		Celanese Corp	200	19	10	10	9¾
17	6¼		Celotex Co pf	50	2½	2½	2½	
15½	3½		Century Ribbon	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
20¼	4⅞		Cerro de Pasco	200	8	7¾	7¾	8⅜
31⅞	9¾		Chesapeake Corp	2400	15½	14¾	14¾	15⅛
90	45		Ches & Ohio	16300	24	22⅜	22⅝	23⅝
137⅜	70¼		Chi & Gt West	600	3½	2⅞	3	3⅛
9	1¼		Chi & Gt W pf	200	7½	7½	7½	8
8	2		Chi Mil & St P	100	2½	2	2	2¼
11	2		Chi Mil & St P pf	1000	3½	3¼	3⅜	3½
3⅞	1		Chi & N western	3000	7	6	6	6¼
6¾	1		Chi & Pacific pf	500	10¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
16¾	1½		Chi Pneu Tool	200	5⅜	4¾	4⅜	4⅜
24½	2		Chi Rock Isl & P	1900	7	6⅛	6¼	6¾
21½	4¼		Chi R&P 6%	500	7½	7⅛	6½	6¾
21½	5		Chi R&P 7%	200	9½	9¼	9¼	9¾
21⅝	5		Chi eYllow Cab	110	8¾	8¾	8¾	7½
26½	11		Chrysler	38000	15⅛	13⅜	14¼	14⅜
68	44½		City Ice & Fuel	300	11¼	9⅝	10	10½
12¾	11		City Ice & Fuel pf	10	49¼	49¼	49¼	47½
95	65		Colgate-Palm-P	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	14¾
107⅜	23		Colg-Palm-P pf	100	83	83	83	
147⅜	27⅜		Collins & Aikman	100	4½	4½	4½	
21	4¼		Colo Fuel & Ir	200	7½	7½	7½	7¾
23¼	13½		Columbia Gas	700	13¾	11⅝	12¼	13¼
147⅜	45¼		Columbian Carb	1800	27¼	25	25	26½
11	3		Columbus-Pic-Ct	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
277⅜	107⅜		Comm Credit	100	3	3	3	3
133¾	31⅜		Comm Inv Tr	400	27⅞	26¾	26¾	27½
23⅜	13⅜		Comm Solvents	70300	10	9⅜	9⅝	9⅞
68½	27⅜		Comwith & So	11500	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
12	6		Comwith & S 6pf	200	50½	50½	50½	50
12⅞	5		Conde Nast Pub	200	6	6	6	
11⅞	2¾		Congoleum Nairn	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
68¾	31¼		Consol Film 1 pf	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7¾	2¼		Consol Gas	26000	58⅜	55½	56⅛	55⅞
10⅝	4½		Consol Gas pf	200	95	95	95	
9	4		Consol Laundries	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
17⅜	4		Consol Oil	7000	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
21⅜	7⅜		Con Oil Textile	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
41	17½		Container A	100	41	41	41	
25¼	6¾		Cont Can	6300	31½	31¼	33⅜	33⅜
53¾	24¼		Cont Insurance	500	16	15	15	16
9¾	3⅜		Cont Motors	400	2¼	2	2	2
55⅜	21¼		Cont Oil	4500	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	6⅛
26⅛	13½		Corn Products	7300	53½	50	51	53
29⅜	17⅜		Cream of Wheat	500	4	3⅝	3⅝	
27	17⅜		Crown Cork & S	800	25½	23¾	24½	24¾
37	21		Crown Cork pf	2900	31	29¾	29¾	31¾
49⅞	15		Crown Will Pap	500	23½	23⅛	23⅞	24⅜
3⅞	½		Crucible Steel pf	50	22½	22½	22½	
31⅛	7		Cuba Cp	20	24½	24	24	
23⅜	20		Cuban Am Sug	200	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
3¼	⅝		Cudahy Packing	600	2⅜	2	2⅛	
21⅜	11⅛		Curtiss-Wright	100	28	28	28	
12	3½		Curtiss-Wright A	7500	2⅛	2	2	
			Cutler Hammer	500	5	5	5	
			—D—					
9¼	1		Davison Chem	1000	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4
15¼	6¼		Deere & Co pf	400	8	8	8	
92½	32		Del & Hudson	1000	82	79	80	84⅛
45⅞	8½		Del Lack & W	22500	29	27	28	28⅜
19⅛	12		Diamond Match	200	18½	18½	18½	18½
12⅜	7½		Dome Mines	1400	11⅜	11½	11½	12
59¾	22		Douglas A	800	12	11	11⅜	12
			du Pont de Nem	2100	37⅛	34½	34¾	36
			—E—					
87⅞	35¼		Eastern Dill Mill	200	3½	3½	3½	3¾
37⅜	8½		Eastman Kodak	6500	52⅞	50	51½	52⅜
4	1		Elec Auto-Lite	3500	17⅛	16¼	17	17⅜
16	2¾		Elec & Mus Ind	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	
64	10¾		Elec Pow & Lt	5800	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	8
37½	16		Elec Pow & L pf	200	26	26	26	
11⅜	8⅞		Fl cfort Johnson	200	22	21¾	21¾	23
113⅛	6		El Pw&L 6% pf	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	
7¼	2		Erie RR	200	5½	5¼	5½	5¼
			Eureka Vacuum	800	6¼	6¼	6¼	
			—F—					
17⅜	½		Fashion Park	900	½	½	½	
10⅜	3		Fed Water Serv	100	4	4	4	
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	500	15¾	14¼	14¼	15⅜
68	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	200	57	57	57	
54⅛	35	2½	First Nat Stores	900	51	50	50¼	49½
15⅜	3		Fisk Rubber	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	
22⅜	10¼	1.20	Foster-Wheeler	500	9¾	9	9	8¾
57⅜	16		Fourth Nat Inv	200	19¼	19	19¼	19
26⅞	10	2	Fox Film A	100	27⅛	27	27⅜	3
			Freeport Texas	1200	24⅜	22¾	23½	24⅛
			—G—					
			Gamewell	10	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
17⅜	5¾		Gen-Am Tnk Car	1700	16¾	15⅜	15⅝	16¼
15½	4¾		Gen Asphalt	200	14¾	13⅝	13⅝	14⅛
26⅞	8½		Gen Baking	500	13⅝	13	8¼	8¼
11⅞	10½		Gen Electric	17600	17⅛	15¾	16	17
40⅜	19⅜		Gen Elec Sp	500	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
2¾	⅞		Gen Foods	4500	29⅞	26⅜	26¾	29⅛
48½	28		Gen Gas & E A	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
40	5¼		Gen Gas & E 8% A	6000	35	30	30	
3⅞	1		Gen Mills	100	41	41	41	41¼
27	8		Gen Motors	41600	14½	13	13⅜	14
24⅛	10⅜		Gen PubService	300	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
21⅜	8⅝		Gen Realty	100	1	1	1	1
11	3		Gen Steel Cas pf	100	16	16	16	16
21⅜	8⅝		Gillette Saf Raz	5800	18	16⅜	16⅞	17½
10⅜	3⅛		Gimbel Bros	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
20⅜	8¼		Gold Dust	600	6	5¼	6	6
12⅜	2¼		Goodrich	800	16¾	15½	15½	16¼
29¾	5½		Goodyear	700	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
7	1		Goodyear 1pf	5300	17⅞	15¾	15¾	17
4⅝	1		Graham Paige	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	
34¾	3½		Grand Union	200	2	1½	2	
30¼	14½		Grant (WT)	100	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	17⅜
5	2		Great Nor pf	200	20	20	20	
12	3¼		Great Nor Ore	2100	12⅜	10½	10¾	12¼
83	48		Great West Sug	300	7¾	7½	7½	
23⅛	½		Great W Sug pf	500	6½	6½	6½	
			Grigsby Grunow	700	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
			—H—					
4¼	⅝		Hahn Dept Sto	600	2⅛	2	2	
28	7⅛		Hahn D S pf	300	15	15	15	
12	2		Hamilton Watch	100	3	3	3	
14	1¼		Hat Corp Amer	50	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
83	43½		Hayes Body	800	2	2	2	
12½	7⅝		Hershey Choc	400	56½	56½	56½	
28¼	8¾		Holland Furnace	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	
57⅛	15⅜		Houston Oil	100	14	14	14	14¾
16⅞	5		Household Fin pf	300	3¼	3	3¼	3¼
30⅜	8		Howe Sound	300	52¾	52¼	52¼	52½
113⅜	27⅜		Hudson & Man	300	8¼	7½	7½	7¾
5⅞	1½		Hudson Motor	800	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
			Hupp Motors	400	3	2½	2½	2⅞
			—I—					
24⅞	4¾		Ill Central	4200	15⅜	13¾	14¼	15¼
2¼	1		Indian Refining	500	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
40	7⅛	2	Indus Rayon	900	27⅜	24¾	25	25⅛
94½	14⅜	2	Ingersoll-Rand	400	28½	28	28	28
6	3¼		Inspiration Con	600	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
14⅞	2¼		Insurshare Del	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
117	52½	6	Intercon Rub	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
			Int Business M	200	2	2	2	
			Int Carriers	600	94	89⅞	90	95½
			Int Cement	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
			Int Combustion	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
			Int Harvester	700	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
			Int Hydroelec	18500	22⅜	19¼	20	21⅞
			Int Nickel	9700	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
					8⅞	8⅛	8¼	8¾

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 9	Last Nov. 7
43⅝	1½		Int Pap&Pow A	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
12⅜	2		Int Pap&Pow pf	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
11⅛	3¼		Int Rys C A pf	100	10	10	10	8
23⅛	9¾	1½	Int Salt	100	14½	14½	14½	14½
26	7½		Int Silver	100	15	15	15	
15¾	2⅜		Int Tel & Tel	200	26⅜	26¼	26¾	25⅛
52½	18		Interstate Dept xw	16400	10	8¾	9	9⅞
20½	10¼		Island Crk Coal	300	13¼	12¼	12¾	13½
			—J—					
33⅜	10		Johns Manville	19400	23⅜	21	21⅜	23
84	30		Jones & Laughlin	30	49½	49½	49½	51
			—K—					
15¼	2¼		Kan C & South	200	8	8	8	8⅛
14⅜	4¾		Kayser (J) Co	300	8	7½	7⅝	8½
2⅝	⅞		Kelly-Springfield	700	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
4¼	2⅜		Kelsey Hayes W	700	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅝	2¾		Kelvinator Corp	500	4¼	4	4¼	1⅛
19	6⅝	1	Kennecott Cop	5900	4¼	4	4	4¼
37	18	1	Kresge	7900	12⅜	10⅜	11	11⅜
9⅛	⅛		Kress Co	700	10¾	10½	10½	11⅛
18⅞	10	1	Kreuger & Toll	1900	25	25	25	25
			Kroger Gros & B	2100	15¾	14½	14⅞	15½
			—L—					
29¼	5		Lehigh Val RR	700	14⅛	13	13¼	14
51⅞	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	300	42	41¾	41¾	43
9¾	3¾		Libby-Owens-F	800	6¾	6	6	6
22	9		Liquid Carbonic	9600	18⅝	15	16	16⅛
37⅜	13¼		Loew's Inc	4900	29¼	27½	28	28⅜
5	1⅞		Loft Inc	400	2¼	2	2	2⅛
36⅜	16⅞		Loose-Wiles Bisc	700	31½	31	31½	32⅜
36¼	7⅛		Louisville & N	400	24½	23½	23½	22⅞
11⅜	1½		Louisiana Oil R	200	19⅜	18½	19⅛	19⅞
1			Ludlum Steel	400	6⅜	5⅞	6	6¼
			—M—					
21	10		McCall Corp	100	14½	14½	14½	
62¼	28		McKeesport Tin	800	46⅜	45½	45½	46½
4	⅜		McLellan Stores	200	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
26⅜	10		McLellan Sto pf	100	25	25	25	
60½	17	.50	Mack Trucks

WOOL MARKET INACTIVE AND PRICES LOWER

Lull Follows Heavy Buying Last Summer and Early Autumn

With the dullness which naturally followed the very heavy buying of wool in the late summer and early autumn and the uncertainty felt regarding the election outcome, the wool market has been inactive and consequently prices have been easier, as inevitably would be the case. Wool and tops are just about 10 per cent below the peak point in September in price.

It has been the supposition, however, of a number of the better-posted men in the wool trade that there would in all probability be a secondary buying movement in the market prior to the end of the year, and there is some evidence at the present moment tending to prove the correctness of this assumption.

For several weeks now the holders of wool have been disposed to withhold wool from sale by quoting prices above what buyers would bid. With a 10 per cent decline in prices accomplished, however, it would appear that the opportunity to do business in volume is rather close at hand, in fact, there has been more or less nibbling on the part of certain worsted manufacturers, even at the prices now current and topmakers have indicated that at slightly lower prices they have had opportunities to make commitments on sizable contracts.

Values Are Lower

Good fine tops, not warp, capable of being spun to 50's count in the yarn are now currently quoted at about 60@62 cents, depending upon the comber, compared with a former peak price of 65 cents. This difference in quotations is just about typical of the market as a whole.

Wool, out of which the foregoing tops would be made, is now available in the market in fair quantity at about 40@41 cents compared with a peak quotation in September of about 45 cents.

Warp fine territory wools are quoted at about 47@48 cents, clean basis, although choicest Ohio delaines are held rather on the upper side of this quotation at 20 cents for the best wools. Scrubby fine medium wools of the New Mexican type, however, have been available at 35@37 cents, clean basis, from which wools tops have been procurable at about 57 cents.

Half-blood staple territory wools are usually quoted for the best wools at about 43 cents, clean basis, with some houses still asking 45 cents, Ohio combing half-blood being quotable at about 20 cents in the grease.

Three-eighths combing territory wool is available at about 40 cents, clean basis, and quarter combing wools at about 38 cents, clean basis. Ohio, Michigan and similar wools are to be had at about 21 cents in the grease, and some of the Missouri-type wools are quoted at about 18@19 cents delivered for merchantable wools and some of the semi-bright Dakota medium wools have been sold at 15½ cents, delivered.

Woolen Wools Easier

Wools suited to the requirements of the woolen mills have been easier. There have been some fairly good-sized sales of scoured B lambs, slightly tinged, which have brought about 34 cents. Sizable sales of gray B supers recently have been consummated, also, at about 25 to 26 cents for fairly good wools.

The fall Texas wools have been moving readily on a clean cost basis figured at about 33 to 35 cents. As high as 16 cents in the grease for some wool of this description is reported to have been paid. About 12½ cents was paid for the best of the Kerrville Fall accumulation.

Moderate interest continues to be shown in carpet wools which are steady on the basis of about 15 to 17 cents, asked, clean basis, for the best combing wools. Best selection Hsinings, Chinas, are held at 8 to 8½ cents, landed. A fair weight of second clip Argentina Vs-VIs have been sold at about 6 cents, cost and freight, in bond.

Mohair is still rather dull but steady in price.

The foreign markets are generally steady, the trend of the market in Sydney this week appears to have been rather in favor of the seller and in the European secondary markets there is a tendency for prices to hold firm, on rather restricted trading for the moment. Continental Europe, however, has been doing most of the buying in the primary markets.

COPPER PRICES UP IN FOREIGN MARKET

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—Copper prices in the export market continued their upward trend today with producers posting 5.62½ cents to 5.65 cents a pound compared with 5.30 to 5.35 cents at the start of the week.

Since the announcement of plans for another conference of world producers on stabilization, copper has advanced nearly ½ cent a pound in the foreign market. In the domestic market the price remains unchanged at 5¼ cents, delivered, to the end of 1932 and 5⅜ cents for first quarter 1933 shipments. It was reported that some custom smelters were unwilling to sell under 5½ cents because of the advance abroad.

ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC

For the week ended Oct. 29, Associated Gas & Electric System reports electric output, excluding sales to other utilities, of 50,592,863 units (kwh), or 5.8 per cent below the corresponding week of 1931. This decrease is in line with those of the other weeks in October, comparing favorably with the larger declines experienced in recent months.

FREIGHTERS OPEN TO PASSENGERS

Under the slogan, "Travel by Freight," and appealing particularly to the tired business man, the Luckenbach Steamship Lines, for the first time in their 67 years' history, have entered the passenger trade with their entire fleet of 21 modern freighters ranging from 8360 to 14,200 tons, according to announcement by Lewis Luckenbach, vice-president.

SPICER MANUFACTURING CO.

Spicer Manufacturing Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net loss of $612,672 after charges, compared with a net loss of $410,628 a year before. For the quarter ended Sept. 30 net loss was $304,035 after charges, compared with net loss of $136,757 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $130,798 in the September quarter of 1931.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	89	89
Albany PWP 6s '48	31⅜	31½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	23	21¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	18¼	17½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	15	14
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	83	83
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	31	31
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	33⅛	32¼
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	76	75
Amer Inter 5½s '49	78¼	78¼
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	68	67⅝
Amer Smelting 5s '47	87	86½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105	105
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106	105½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104⅞	104⅞
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103¼	103
Amer T&T 5s '65	103⅛	103
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106¾	106¼
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	91½	91½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	70¼	69
Armour & Co 4½s '39	80¾	80⅛
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	75½	75⅛
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	75¼	75⅛
Associated Gas 6s '35	102⅝	102⅜
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	82¾	82⅜
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91⅜	90½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	90	90
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	47	47
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	77	77
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	56⅜	56⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	64	61⅞
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	31	29¼
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	66⅝	66
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	51	49½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106⅛	106⅛
Ben Ind Loan 6s '48	83¾	83¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	94¾	94½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	63	63
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	8	8
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	106	106
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106	105½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	85¾	85½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	104¼	104
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	108	108
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	101¾	101½
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	102	102
Buff R & P 4½s '57	47½	47½
Bush Term con 5s '55	45	45
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	67	67
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	105⅞	105⅞
Calif ePtroleum deb 5½s '38	93¼	95¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	85½	85½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	84½	84½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	84¾	84¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	87⅞	86¾
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	91½	91½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	91	91
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '68	91	91
Can North deb 6½s '46	103⅛	104¾
Can North deb 7s '40	102	101¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	70	69¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	79⅛	79⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '60	76⅞	76⅞
Can Pacific 5s '44	89¼	89¼
Can Pacific 5s '54	83½	83
Cen District Tel 5s	105	105
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	19	17⅞
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	71½	71½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	81	80½
Cen Pacific 5s' 60	55	55
Cen RR & Bk Co of Ga 5s '37	45	45
Certainteed 5½s '48	39	38⅞
Ches Corp 5s '47	63½	63
Ches & O gen 4½s '692	96	96
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	94¾	94¾
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	89¾	89¾
Chicago B&Q 4½s '77	81¾	80¼
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	15¼	15
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	105	104¼
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	41¼	40
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	7½	7½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	25	23½
Chicago &Nw 4½s 2037 C	22½	22½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	18	16⅞
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	62	62
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	55¼	55⅛
Chicago &Nw rfg 5s 2037	22⅞	22⅞
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	67⅛	67
Chicago Railway 5s '27	44	44
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	62	62
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	35	34⅛
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	31¼	31
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	19¾	19¼
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	30⅝	30⅜
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	97⅞	97⅞
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	110½	110½
Childs Co 5s '43	28⅝	28
Chile Copper 5s '47	34¼	34¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	95	95
Cin Ind StL & Chic RR 4s	94¼	94¼
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	47⅞	47⅞
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	46	46
Columbus Gas & E 5s deb '61	80	79
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	80	80
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	79⅝	79⅝
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	96	96
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95	94¾
Con Gas 5s '57	102	101¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	97½	97½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105½	105½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104¼	104¼
Corn Products 5s '34	104⅝	104⅝
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	61¼	61¼
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	48	47½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	25⅝	25⅝
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	80⅜	80⅜
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	92	92
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	39	38½
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	39½	39½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	15½	15½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100⅜	100⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101¾	101¾
Detroit Ed 5s '52	100¾	100½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	87⅛	86⅝
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103¾	103
Edison Elec N Y 5s '95	110⅜	110⅜
Erie RR ref 5s '67	29⅛	28
Erie RR gen 5s '75	29¼	27½
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	43½	43½
Gannett 6s '43	76	76
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	98½	98½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	59½	59½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	102¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103½	103½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	68⅞	68⅞
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3	3
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 ct	2½	2½
Goodrich 6s '45	55	54
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	79	78
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	77	76¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	100⅜	99¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	101½	101
Great Northern 4½s '61	77	77
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	48	48
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	50	50
Great Northern 5s '73 C	50⅛	50
Great Northn gen 5½s D '52	53	52
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	45	45
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	90	90
Houston Oil 5½s '40	54⅜	54⅜
Hudson Coal 5s '62	40½	40½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	49	48¾
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	81½	81½
Humble Oil 5s '37	102½	102½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106	106
Ill Central 4s '52	62½	62½
Ill Central 4s '53	47½	47½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	38¾	37
Ill Central 6½s '36	65	64⅝
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	40	40
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	45½	44½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101	100½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	80	80
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	44	42¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	47	46½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	55½	54½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	63½	63½
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	15½	15½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	4¾	4¾
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	40	40
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	43½	41⅞
Int Paper 6s '55	16⅛	16⅛
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	39⅞	39⅞
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	36½	35
Int Hel & Tel 4½s cv '39	40¼	40
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	38½	36½
Inv Equity Corp 5s B '48 xw	81⅛	80¾
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	47	46½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	102	102
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	59	57
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	47	47
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	88⅞	88¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	89	89
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	33	33
Kings Co El 4s '49	70	70
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	64¾	64¼
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	44	43½
Lehigh Val Coal 4½s A '54	92	92
Long Island rfg 4s '49	83⅞	83⅞
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	31	31
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	23	23
Man SS W Colz 5s	80	80
Meade 6s '45 ww	46⅛	46⅛
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	96	96
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	79½	79½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	46	46
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	55	55
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	15	14½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	28½	27⅛
Mo Pacific 5s '78	28	27¾
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	27⅝	27¼
Mo Pac 5s I '81	27¾	27½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	14¾	13½
Murray Body 6½s '34	75	75
Mutual Fuel 5s '47	101¾	101⅜
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	85½	85
Nat Rys Co of Mex 4s '51 A	1¾	1¾
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57 A	1¾	1¾
Nat Steel 5s	77⅞	77
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	102⅝	102⅜
New Eng T&T 5s '52	106⅜	106⅜
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	83¼	82½
N O T & M 5s B '54	23½	23½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	72½	72½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	66	66
NYC&HR deb 4s 'lod A	70	70
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	45⅛	44½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	46½	46
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	48	48
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	60¼	57¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	18¼	17½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	22	22
NY Chi & StL 6s '40 rct	35⅞	35⅞
NY Edison 5s C '51	105½	105½
NY Edison 5s '44	106	106
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	113	112¾
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	99⅜	99
NY GELH&P 5s '48	108¼	108¼
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	60	60
NY NH&H 4½s '67	63	63
NY NH&H cll 6s '40	77	77
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	73	72½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	44	44
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	48	48
NY Railway inc 6s '65	1¼	1¼
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	101¾	101¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	100¾	100¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103¼	103⅛
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	100½	100⅛
Niag Share 5½s '50	64	63½
Norf & W con 4s '96	94½	94½
North Am Co 5s '61	83	82¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	79¼	79
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	82¾	82¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	59½	59½
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	82⅜	82¼
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	77¾	77¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101½	101⅛
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	97	97
Ore Shore Line gtd 5s '46	102	102
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	82	82
Otis Steel 6s '41	30	30
Owens Ill Glass 5s	97⅞	97¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103⅛	103⅛
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	105¼	105¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 ct	37	37
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	37½	37
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	24¼	22½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	26½	25
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	40¾	40¾
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	78⅞	78⅞
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	90¼	89⅞
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	64	64
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	82	82
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	80½	80⅛
Penn Railroad 5s '64	81	81
Penn Railroad gen 5s' 68	87½	87½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	99⅜	99⅜
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	70⅛	70
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	83	82½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	94¼	94¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	50	50
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	99¼	99
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	55	54½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	30½	30
Pub Svc E&G 4s	95	95
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102	101⅝
Purity Baking 5s '48	58¾	58¼
Read rfg 4½s A '97	82½	82½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	51⅜	51⅜
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	32¼	32¼
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	30½	30
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	47¾	47
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	12	12
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	9½	9
St Louis & SF A ct	10½	10½
StP M&M con 4s '33	94¼	94¼
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	97	97
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	41⅛	41⅛
Shell Pipe 5s '52	82	81½
Shell Union 5s '47	83½	79½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	83	82
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	92½	92½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98¼	98¼
Sinclair Cru O 8½s '38	102⅜	101½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	101	101
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	65¼	65
Smith A O 6½s '33	99¾	99¾
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	89	89
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103¼	103¼
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	78	78
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	49½	49½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	77½	77
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	47½	47
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	46	46
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	64½	64½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	26	25
Southern Ry con 5s '94	63	62
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	33	32½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	35⅛	34½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103¾	103¾
Stand Oil N. J. 5s '46	104⅝	104¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96¾	96
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	18	18
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	99	97¾
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	79¼	79¼
Texas Corp 5½s '44	90	89½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	47⅛	47⅛
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	45½	45½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	41⅜	40⅜
Third Ave adj 5s '60	22	21½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	97	96⅞
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	82½	82½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	60½	60½
United Biscuit 6s '42	98	98
US Rubber Co 5s '47	45½	45½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	69	68
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	29⅜	28½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	32⅞	32⅞
Vanadium 5s '41	48½	48½
Virginia Elec & Pow 5½s	102	102
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	22	22
Washington W P 5s '39	105	105
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105¼	105¼
West Shore 4s 2361	73	73
Western Electric 5s '44	100	100
Western Maryland 4s '52	58	57½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	55	55
Western Union 5s '51	57⅞	57
Western Union 5s '60	58	58
Wheeling & L Erie con 4s '49	68	68
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	56	56
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	86½	86½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	85½	85½
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	40¼	39
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	66¾	66¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	66	65¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Nov 9	Last Nov 7
3½s '47	101.15	101.15	101.15	101.15
1st 4¼s conv '47	102.7	102.5	102.5	102.6
4th 4¼s '38	103.11	103.9	103.10	103.11
US 3s '55	96.14	96.12	96.14	96.12
US 3½s '49	97.27	97.25	97.25	97.27
US 3⅜s '43 June	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.8
US 3⅜s '47	101.	100.23	101.	100.25
US 3⅜s '56	102.	101.30	101.30	102.00
US 4s '54	104.	103.27	103.30	103.30
US 4¼s '52	107.6	107.1	107.4	107.2

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	16½	16¼
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	91½	91½
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	46½	46½
Antioquia 7s A '45	9	9
Antioquia 7s B '45	8⅞	8⅞
Antioquia III 7s '57	7⅞	7⅞
Antwerp 5s '58	80¼	80¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	51¼	49⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	50⅜	50
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	50	50
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	50	50
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	50⅛	50⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	50¼	50
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	50	50
Australia 4½s '56	71⅜	71
Australia 5s '55	77	76¼
Australia 5s '57	77⅜	76¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	4	4
Austria Hydro 6½s	37½	37½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	49½	49
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96½	96
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	99½	99½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104	103¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	102½	102⅜
Berlin (City) 6s '58	39	39
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	50½	50⅜
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	51⅜	51⅜
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	51⅜	51⅜
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	47	46½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	48½	48¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	4¾	4¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	6½	6½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	17¾	17½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	17¾	17⅜
Brazil (US) 8s '41	20⅜	20⅜
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	59½	59½
Bremen 7s '35	56¼	56¼
Brisbane 6s '50	74	74
Budapest (City) 6s '62	25	25
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	27⅞	27
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	40⅞	40⅞
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	11½	11½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	98¼	97½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	85	83⅜
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	96	94¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	9⅜	9
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	9¾	9¼
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	13	13
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	7½	7½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	7⅜	7⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	8	7¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	8½	8½
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	7½	7½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	4⅞	4⅞
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	30½	30
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	75½	75½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	13½	13
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	89	89
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	39½	39½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	9	9
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	99	99
Denmark (Kingd) 4½s '62	76	75⅝
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	92⅛	92
Denmark (King) 6s '42	92	92
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32 sta	80¼	80¼
Duke Price Power 6s '66	49½	49⅛
Dutch El sf 6s '62	100½	100½
Estonia Bank 7s '67	44	44
Finland 5½s '65	65	65
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	68⅞	68¾
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	100⅞	100
Frankfort 6½s '53	35¾	35½
French (Rep) 7s '49	117	117
French (Rep) 7½s '41	122⅛	122⅛
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	51½	50¾
German 7s '49	70½	70¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	55¼	55
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	48	47½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	48	47½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	40	39¾
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	51¼	51¼
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	36	36
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	37½	37½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	50½	49⅞
Graz 8s '54	47	47
Greek 7s '64	14	14
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	80¼	80¼
Hamburg 6s '46	42⅝	42⅝
Harpen 6s '49 ww	54	54
Hungary Mun 7s '46	17¼	17¼
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	16	16
Iseder Steel 6s '48	39	39
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	89¼	89¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	98	98
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	50¼	49½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	62	61¾
Karstadt 6s' 43	28	28
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	14¼	14
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	49	49
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	78	78
Mex 4s small '04	3	3
Minas Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	45	45
Milan (City) 6½s '52	82	81½
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	94¼	94¼
New South Wales 5s '57	73¼	73¼
New South Wales 5s '58	73	72½
North Germ Lloyd 6s '47	104⅞	104½
Norway (Kingdom) 5s '43	86⅞	86
Norway (King) 6s '44	87	87
Norway (King) 6s '52	84⅜	84⅜
Norwegian El 5½s '57	69½	69½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	46½	46½
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	6	6
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	5	5
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	55	55
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	55	54
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	61¾	61¾
Prussia 6½s '51	45⅞	44
Prussia 6s '52	45¼	44
Queensland (State) 6s '47	85¾	85¾
Rhine Main 7s '50	57½	57⅜
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	48	48
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	48½	48
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	54⅛	54
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	48½	48⅛
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	39	38
Rhinelbe 8s '46	42½	42½

Improvement Seen In Numerous Lines

A SUMMATION of the favorable factors denoting the state of business shows that activity has been well maintained in the last two or three weeks. While commodity prices have declined somewhat, and railroad carloadings have reached their peak, betterment in most lines has heartened executives. The entire banking situation continues to gain in strength. Gold stocks still rise. Money in circulation is lower. Bank deposits have risen. Bank suspensions show no increase in October over September, reversing the usual trend. Excess

FOUR ELEVENS ARE UNBEATEN

Tennessee Meets Vanderbilt in Big Southern Conference Football Game

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
Tennessee	5	0	0	1.000
Alabama P. I.	4	0	0	1.000
Louisiana	3	0	0	1.000
Vanderbilt	4	1	0	1.000
Alabama	4	0	1	.800
Virginia P. I.	4	0	1	.800
Tulane	3	1	1	.750
N. C. State	2	0	1	.667
Duke	3	0	2	.600
Kentucky	4	0	3	.571
South Carolina	2	0	2	.500
North Carolina	2	1	3	.400
Georgia Tech	2	0	4	.333
Virginia	1	0	2	.333
Washington & Lee	1	0	2	.333
Florida	1	0	3	.250
Virginia M. I.	1	0	3	.250
Georgia	1	1	3	.250
Maryland	1	0	4	.200
Clemson	0	0	3	.000
Mississippi	0	0	3	.000
Miss. State	0	0	3	.000
U. South	0	0	4	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 9—Tennessee and Vanderbilt, meeting in their annual setto at Nashville, head the list of 16 teams scheduled to play in Southern Conference games on Saturday. Unusual interest is attached to this annually attractive battle because of the high ranking of the participants. Tennessee is undefeated, while Vanderbilt, though tied by Tulane, is unbeaten in the circle and enjoys a strong position in the race. Alabama Polytechnic Institute is expected to continue its spotless record when it meets Florida in Montgomery. Louisiana, with an unbroker string of wins in the Conference, faces the outside Centenary team. Other member teams are definitely out of the title chase, but several face rivals of many years' standing, and the game at hand will be paramount and interest will run high.

Virginia P. I. joined the ranks of defeated Conference teams when beaten, 9 to 6, by Alabama at Tuscaloosa, Saturday. Alabama, although defeated by Tennessee in a close game, rejoins the strong teams of the nation by its victory over such an able foe. For the second consecutive week the Crimson Tide showed fine courage by, coming from behind to win. V. P. I. gained the lead in the second period when C. A. Groth '34, half, intercepted an Alabama pass and dashed 45 yards to the Alabama 20-yard stripe. J. P. Mills '35, half, then tossed a 19-yard pass to A. L. Casey '34, quarter, who stepped over the goal line. Alabama obtained two points on a safety in the third period when Casey stepped out of bounds behind the goal line. A touchdown was soon added on a 21-yard drive, in the same period with M. F. Howell '35, young substitute half, following perfect interference for 10 yards and the winning points. Capt. J. L. Cain '33, full, went into the game late in the second period to lead both teams in ground gained with 78 yards and play a remarkable defensive game. Thomas Hupke '34 and C. C. Frey '33 stood out in the Crimson line and appeared to be the best pair of guards at Alabama in years. W. B. Porterfield Jr. '34 gave a great exhibition at center for the losers, while Capt. William Grinus '33 was outstanding at tackle. W. D. Holsclaw '35 led the Gobbler backs.

Louisiana Still Unbeaten

Louisiana maintained an enviable position among the undefeated by winning 6 to 0 in a desperate affray with South Carolina at Columbia. With five minutes to play in the last period B. A. Yates '35, full, tossed a long pass to W. A. Fleming '33, end, that was good for 37 yards and the only score of the game.

Tennessee remained at the top of the heap by romping through a light Mississippi State eleven for an easy 21-to-0 victory. The volunteer regulars stayed in the game long enough to score three touchdowns in the first period and then the game was turned over to reserves. Quarterback H. B. Brackett '33 took the initial kickoff and ran 88 yards for a touchdown; but L. F. Petruzzi '34, half, was the offensive star. In the third period he crashed off tackle to run 78 yards for a touchdown, and on another occasion took a 21-yard pass from Harvey Robinson '33, quarterback substitute, and sped 27 yards to the goal line.

Vanderbilt continued its almost spotless record by defeating Maryland 13 to 0 at Washington, D. C. A fighting defensive held off the Commodore attack in the first half, but Vanderbilt opened up in the last half to score twice and barely miss on two other occasions. The first score came on a long pass from Capt. W C. Roberts '33, great half, that was good for 36 yards, while the second followed a sustained drive from midfield with Fullback J. S. Fortune '33 going the last 21 yards in three plunges.

Tulane was forced to overcome a Georgia Technology lead with a fourth-period rally to win, 20 to 14, in Atlanta. It was a wild scoring game featured by intricate and tricky offensives and thrilling runs. D. G. Zimmerman Jr. '33, famous Tulane half, scored three touchdowns for his team, but coupled this brilliant playing with a series of fumbles that almost proved costly. L. F. Barron '33, substitute half, was the offensive star for Tech, scoring both touchdowns for his eleven. The first was engineered when he slipped through the line for 53 yards, and then took a pass from Quarterback J. R. McArthur '33 over the goal line. He scored again to place Tech in the lead when he dashed 54 yards on a lateral pass. His 51-yard return of the second-half kickoff was another item in a day of brilliant running.

Laney Stars for Duke

Duke defeated Kentucky, 13 to 0, at Durham by turning back six spirited thrusts near the goal line. It was the twelfth consecutive victory over Kentucky by teams coached by Wallace W. Wade, including his stay at Alabama and his present position at Duke. N. O. Laney '34 again scintillated at half for Duke. His passing sent H. S. Rossiter '34, end, across for the first counter, and he sped five yards around end for the second. F. E. Crawford '34, big tackle, was again the outstanding player in a strong Duke line.

Washington & Lee created something of an upset by defeating Virginia 7 to 0 in a hard-fought struggle on the Virginia campus. In a Conference battle on Friday North Carolina won from Florida 18 to 13 at Chapel Hill. J. W. Daniel '33, Carolina half, thrilled the crowd by taking the initial kickoff 95 yards for a touchdown. W. D. Croom '33, half, was another offensive star. He ran 44 yards off tackle for one touchdown, and passed to K. L. Thompson '33, full, for a second.

Alabama P. I. of the undefeated group had a comparatively easy time with Howard College, a non-Conference team, in winning 25 to 0 at Montgomery. Capt. J. F. Hitchcock '33, sterling half, scored two touchdowns during his stay in the game. The schedule for the week-end follows:

Nov. 11—Georgia vs. Clemson, Clemson, S. C.

Nov. 12—Alabama vs. Georgia Tech., Atlanta; Alabama P. I. vs. Florida, Montgomery; Duke vs. N. C. State, Raleigh; Kentucky vs. Tulane, Lexington; Louisiana vs. Centenary, Shreveport; Maryland vs. Annapolis, Baltimore; Mississippi vs. Sewanee, Oxford; Mississippi State vs. Southwestern, Starkville; North Carolina vs. Davidson, Davidson; South Carolina vs. Furman, Greenville; Tennessee vs. Vanderbilt, Nashville; Virginia vs. Virginia P. I., Blacksburg; Virginia M. I. vs. Richmond, Richmond; Washington & Lee vs. West Virginia, Charleston.

FORTY-EIGHT ENTER SCRATCH TOURNEY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Forty-eight squash tennis players, led by the United States champion, Harry F. Wolf of the New York Athletic Club, will inaugurate the initial tournament of the season, the fall scratch tournament, restored to the list after a year's omission, beginning tomorrow on the courts of the New York Athletic Club, the home of the champion, according to the draw made yesterday.

Five other members of the first 10, as well as several players of former first 10 caliber, who were not listed last season, comprise the star performers, with eight listed in the draw. Wolf is No. 1, with Edward G. McLaughlin No. 3 and Philip T. Moore No. 5, both of the Columbia University Club, and Milton Baron No. 7, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, next in order F Barry Ryan Jr., Yale Club, and Patrick J. Cohalan, New York Athletic Club, were the other seeded players from the first 10, with Barnwell Elliott, New York Athletic Club, No. 11, and Frank R. Hanson Jr., Columbia University Club, inactive last year, completing the seeded list.

Representatives of Harvard Club, Princeton Club, Bayside Tennis Club, City Athletic Club and Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club are also listed.

GREENWOOD LOSES TWO

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—Kinrey Matsuyama, one of two New York representatives in the eastern three-cushion billiard championships, the winner of which will compete for the world title at Chicago, yesterday defeated William Greenwood of Pittsburgh, 50 to 42 in 60 innings, in title play. Matsuyama had a high run of 7 against a high run of 3 for the Pittsburgher. Jose Chamaco of New York gave a brilliant display as he defeated James Beecher of Buffalo, 50 to 17. Chamaco set up a new tournament record for best game when he ran out in the thirty-second inning and also set up a new mark with a high run of 12. Beecher's best effort was 3. Frank Scoville of Buffalo, the 1931 winner, hung up his second straight victory in the tournament, beating Greenwood, 50 to 36 in 49 innings. Scoville's high run was 5, Greenwood's 4.

BARKER FINISHES FIRST

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—George H. Barker '33 of New York University won the individual title in the metropolitan intercollegiate cross-country run over the Van Cortlandt Park course, yesterday, covering the six miles in 29m. 47s. Francis T. Nordell '34, a team mate, was a close second in 30m. 37s. The team championship went to Manhattan College, which placed five runners among the first eight, giving them a team total of 27. New York was second with 30 points and Columbia third with 99.

CANADIENS BEAT PROVIDENCE

MONTREAL, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League defeated Providence of the Canadian-American circuit, 6 to 3, in an exhibition game here last night.

Can-Am Schedule Starting Tonight

The Canadian-American Hockey League schedule for the 1932-33 season will open tonight with the Boston Cubs at Philadelphia. The make-up of the league this season includes six teams again, with Quebec replacing the Bronx club of New York. Quebec was one of the original members of the Canadian-American League, but ceased operating at the conclusion of the 1927-8 season.

Each team will play four games at home and away with the other five members. The schedule will close March 19 with Springfield at New Haven. The first home game for each team is as follows: Boston at Philadelphia tonight; Nov. 10, Providence at Quebec; Nov. 12, Boston at Springfield; Nov. 13, Springfield at New Haven; Nov. 17, Springfield at Providence, and Nov. 19, Providence at Boston. The season schedule:

Canadian-American Hockey League Schedule for 1932-33

	At Boston	At Providence	At Quebec	At Springfield	At New Haven	At Phila.
Boston		Dec. 8	Dec. 16	Nov. 12	Nov. 20	Nov. 9
		Jan. 5	Dec. 19	Dec. 28	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
		Feb. 5	Jan. 23	Jan. 14	Jan. 29	Jan. 18
		Mar. 2	Jan. 26	Feb. 18	Feb 19	Feb. 25
Providence	Nov. 19		Nov. 10	Dec. 3	Dec. 4	Nov. 26
	Dec. 10		Nov. 14	Dec. 31	Jan. 8	Dec. 14
	Feb. 4		Jan. 13	Jan. 28	Feb. 12	Jan. 21
	Feb. 22		Jan 16	Feb 25	Mar. 12	Mar. 15
Quebec	Dec. 3	Dec. 1		Nov. 26	Nov. 27	Nov. 30
	Dec. 31	Dec. 29		Dec. 24	Dec. 25	Dec. 28
	Feb. 1	Feb. 2		Feb. 4	Feb. 5	Feb. 8
	Mar. 11	Mar. 9		Mar. 4	Mar. 5	Mar. 8
Springfield	Nov. 23	Nov. 17	Jan. 2		Nov. 13	Dec. 7
	Dec. 14	Dec. 25	Jan. 5		Dec. 11	Jan. 11
	Jan. 12	Jan. 19	Mar. 14		Jan. 15	Feb. 1
	Feb. 16	Feb. 23	Mar. 17		Mar. 19	Feb. 22
New Haven	Dec. 1	Nov. 24	Dec 6	Nov. 30		Nov. 16
	Jan. 7	Dec 22	Dec. 9	Dec 17		Jan. 4
	Feb 11	Jan. 26	Feb. 21	Jan. 21		Jan. 25
	Mar. 16	Feb. 16	Feb 24	Mar. 11		Mar 1
Philadelphia	Nov. 17	Dec. 16	Nov. 21	Nov. 19	Dec 18	
	Dec. 24	Jan. 9	Nov. 24	Dec. 10	Jan. 22	
	Jan. 19	Feb. 9	Feb. 13	Jan. 7	Feb. 26	
	Mar 18	Mar. 17	Feb. 16	Feb. 11	Mar. 2	

BY-PLAYS

McCARTHY MUST SHARE HONOR

JOE McCARTHY established himself among the outstanding managers of baseball when he piloted the New York Yankees to an American League pennant this last season, after having led the Chicago Cubs to a flag in the National League three years ago. The feat was a remarkable one, and is a record for team managership in the two major leagues. Experts of the national pastime, however, have gone back into moldy records and discovered that although McCarthy holds the modern mark in this respect, other men have led teams to pennants in two different leagues. Harry Wright, William McGunnigle and Jim Mutrie are three who come to mind. Wright led the Boston club to several championships in the National Association back in the early 1870's, and, when the circuit disbanded in 1875, took over the Boston club in the newly organized National League, leading it to victory in 1877 and 1878. McGunnigle won a pennant as manager of the Brooklyn club of the American Association in 1898, after piloting a team from the same city to a flag in the National League in 1890. Mutrie duplicated the feat on successive years, with the Metropolitan club of the American Association in 1884 and in 1885 with the New York Nationals.

* * *

U. C. L. A. ATTRACTING ATTENTION

One of the features of this fall's college football season has been the showing made by the University of California at Los Angeles. The youngest member of the Pacific Coast Conference, its football team has in past years had a hard time working its way up in the championship standing; but not so this fall. Today finds it right on the heels of the University of Southern California and, with the Trojans, the only undefeated team in the Conference. Head Coach William H. Spalding has been working hard to raise the standard of play at U. C. L. A., and has evidently made good progress. One of the reasons for his success this year is said to be the ability of Mitchell J. Frankovich, a brilliant sophomore quarterback.

NEBRASKA NOW LEADS ALONE

Oklahoma Joins Defeated Teams in Big Six Conference Football

BIG SIX FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Nebraska	3	0	0	38	12	1.000
Oklahoma	2	0	1	47	33	.667
Kansas State	2	0	2	69	26	.500
Missouri	1	1	1	14	31	.500
Kansas	1	0	2	38	41	.333
Iowa State	0	1	3	6	69	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 9—Though defeated last week, Oklahoma again commands first attention in the football title campaign in the Big Six Conference. The Sooners, with two games won and one lost, attack Iowa State, the tail-ender, at Ames, Iowa. Nebraska, the title defender and the only undefeated team in the race, is again engaged with an outsider. The strong Pittsburgh eleven attacks the Cornhuskers at Lincoln, Neb.

The other Conference game entangles Kansas and Missouri here. The latter scored its first victory of a heavy schedule, defeating Oklahoma, 14 to 6, last week-end and feels in great shape for the Jayhawks, who went down before Notre Dame, 24 to 6. Kansas State, which romped to a 31-to-0-victory over Iowa State, takes a rest this week-end, preparing for the traditional battle with Kansas which follows.

Sooners Were Surprised

Oklahoma, with two victories and one defeat, must take Iowa State in stride as it meets Nebraska the next Saturday in what now looms as the title-deciding game. The Sooners were surprised by Missouri and were saved from a blank by a desperate passing attack late in the fourth quarter that drove deep into Tiger territory and gave R. L. Dunlap '34, quarterback, his chance to smash through Missouri's left tackle for the touchdown.

Iowa State put up a good battle against Kansas State for half of the game and then suddenly went to pieces before the versatile Wildcat attack. R. J. Grefe '33, quarterback, led capably the few Ames advances; but the team lacked the power to push them through to the finish. I. H. Impson '33, fullback, was occasionally effective. The Cyclones defeated the Sooners last year, 13 to 12.

Missouri, with one taste of victory, should be more formidable from now on. C. F. Johanningmeier '33, halfback, and his mate, W. T. Hatfield '34 made the touchdowns against Oklahoma, with J. P. Gill '35, tackle, and G. M. Stuber '34, quarterback, kicking the after points. Missouri made all its gains from running plays which worked as coached for the first time. The Tigers tried only one pass and it failed. Perhaps this strategy will be varied a bit for Kansas, which defeated Missouri 14 to 0 in the last campaign.

Kansas Shocks Notre Dame

Kansas gave Notre Dame a shock by scoring in the first few minutes of play, and fought the Ramblers to a standstill for 40 minutes; but the Jayhawks could not endure against the constant flow of r lacements. Kansas scored on the first advance of the game after receiving the kickoff. R. J. Dumm '34, halfback, passed to E. J. Cas ' '34, end, for a gain of 30 yards; C. H. Smith '33, halfback, dropped back to pass, found receivers covered and ran to Notre Dame's 17-yard line. On the next play Smith found his receiver, W. H. W. Schaake '33, who grabbed the ball out of the air and dashed for the touchdown.

Nebraska must have been saving something to allow Iowa to hold it to such a close score. The Cornhuskers no doubt had their eyes on Pittsburgh, which has proved one of the strongest teams in the United States this season. Nebraska found them plenty formidable last year, going down by a score of 40 to 0. The Cornhusker touchdowns against Iowa resulted from one long run in which blocking seemed almost mechanically perfect, and from a long forward pass. Near the close of the first half, T. H. Fahrnbruch '33, fullback, broke through Iowa's right side and dashed 73 yards for the goal. Midway in the third period, B. E. Masterson '34, quarterback, broke into the open and snatched a pass from S. M. Hokuf '33, end, who faked a punt, and Masterson dashed to the goal for a 50-yard touchdown effort. The after-points were made on a pass to H. C. Boswell '34, half back, and a place kick by Masterson.

The size of Kansas State's victory over Ames was a surprise. Dougal Russell '35, halfback, led the scoring with two touchdowns, while R. M. Graham '34, fullback, T. B. Bushby '34 and Emmett Breen '33, contributed one each. The only after-point scored was by a pass from B. Morgan '34, quarterback, to Breen

H. Johnson Scores Total of 18 Goals

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 9—Today's list of goal scorers shows that soccer stars of the English League added a special sparkle of their own to the nation-wide fireworks display with which Guy Fawkes Day was celebrated Saturday. It may be explained that Fawkes was a big noise—or rather would have been if he succeeded in the attempt to dissolve Parliament in 1605 by the simple expedient of blowing it through the roof. So far as soccer is concerned H. Johnson, Mansfield Town, was a big noise Saturday, for he came rocketing up to top place among the 1932 sharpshooters with a total of 18 goals. He deprived Albert Dawes, Northampton Town, of the lead as the result of three "red hot" shots.

Johnson's closest rivals for the title of "champion marksman of the league" are J. W. Holliday and Dawes at the top of the southern section, third division, with 17 apiece. Johnson operates in the northern section. Holliday, who also found the net three times, has come to Brentford from Middlesbrough and is doing stout work to keep his new club in possession of its unique unbeaten record for this season.

In the first division, G. H. Brown, Aston Villa forward, has gone to the front—his total being one fewer than the leader of the second division, Edward Harper, Preston North End. The Arsenal Club's tremendous scoring ability this winter is emphasized by the presence of four of its players in the first eight on the first division list.

Altogether on Saturday four men scored three times and 18 did so twice. The following list shows the names, clubs and totals of all players who have scored eight or more goals this season:

FIRST DIVISION

F. H. Brown, Aston Villa	13
T. A. Coleman, The Arsenal	12
J. W. Bowers, Derby County	12
J. R. Ball, Sheffield Wednesday	12
Clifford Bastin, The Arsenal	10
D. B. N. Jack, The Arsenal	9
W. R. Dean, Evertor.	9
J. H. A. Sulme, The Arsenal	8
James Hampson, Blackpool	8
James McClelland, Blackpool	8
W. Butler, Bolton Wanderers	8
D. Duncan, Derby County	8
W. J. Hartill, Wolverhampton Wanderers	8

SECOND DIVISION

Edward Harper, Preston North End	14
George Hunt, Tottenham Hotspur	13
Frank Newton, Fulham	11
J. Suggett, Bradford	10
J. S. Mawson, Stoke City	10
W. Evans, Tottenham Hotspur	10
A. Alexander, Bradford City	9
E. M. Glover, Grimsby Town	9
S. Little Wood, Port Vale	9
T. Drake, Southampton	9
A. Johnson, Stoke City	8
Sidney Black, Plymouth Argyle	8
Victor Watson, West Ham United	8

THIRD DIVISION—NORTHERN SECTION

H. Johnson, Mansfield Town	18
W. McNaughton, Hull City	13
J. R. Griffiths, Stockport County	13
G. Alsop, Walsall	10
A. Waterston, Doncaster Rovers	9
R. Kennedy, Gateshead	9
H. Betteridge, Halifax Town	9
R. C. Bell, Tranmere Rovers	9
R. Fitton, Accrington Stanley	8
G. Johnson, Darlington	8

THIRD DIVISION—SOUTHERN SECTION

J. W. Holliday, Brentford	17
Albert Dawes, Northampton Town	17
G. Palethorpe, Reading	12
J. McCambridge, Cardiff City	11
T. Burdett, Norwich City	11
Vivian Gibbins, Bristol Rovers	10
C. F. T. Bourton, Coventry City	10
T. Tait, Luton Town	9
G. H. Stabb, Torquay United	9
A. Jackson, Bristol Rovers	8
Robert Mortimer, Northampton Town	8

Alekhine Excels Capablanca In Playing Against 50 Boards

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine, the Russian chess master, now a citizen of France, just managed to excel his great rival, José R. Capablanca, in a supreme test of endurance and skill when he scored two more victories than the latter in an encounter against 50 boards of four players each, similar to that staged by the Cuban master, yesterday in the Seventh Regiment Armory. He st the same 'mber, six, but won 30, to 28 for Capablanca, with 14 draws, as against 16 for Capablanca.

The play of the Russian was much slower, however, as he required 12½ hours to complete the program, the final match ending at 4 this morning, after the test had started at 3:30 yesterday afternoon. He appeared perfectly fresh, however, at the conclusion of the play.

The teams winning against Alekhine were the four of the Newark Rice Chess Club, a team of James Madison High School, New York, The Marshall Chess Club C. team, the four of The Daily Argus, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., the second team of the College of the City of New York, and a team of schoolboys from Brooklyn preparatory school. Several more schoolboy teams and representatives of other colleges including a Brown University four, competed, as well as the pick of the players of the local clubs. Newark won in the afternoon, but the balance of Alekhine's losses came late, with the schoolboy team among the final three suvivors.

The final surviving four represented Columbia College, and after a hard battle finally accepted a draw.

GREENLEAF WINS FIRST TWO

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—E. Ralph Greenleaf, world champion, won both blocks yesterday from Onofrio Lauri in opening the 14-block handicap pocket billiard tourney between these two players. Greenleaf is conceding 25 points in each 125-point block. Greenleaf won in the afternoon at 125 to 48 in 18 innings and 125 to 94 in 13 innings in the evening. High runs in the afternoon were Greenleaf 42, Lauri 20; in the evening, Greenleaf 45, Lauri 28.

N. S. W. CRICKET TEAM WINS

SYDNEY, Australia, Nov. 9 (By Canadian Press)—New South Wales defeated Victoria yesterday by nine wickets in the match for the Sheffield Cricket Shield. Scores were New South Wales, 475 and 82 for 1 (Don Bradman 238 and 52 not out, McCabe 56, Alexander 7 for 95). Victoria, 404 and 150 (Woodfull 83, Ponsford 200, O'Reilly 5 for 1, and Hird 6 for 56).

DE CASTILLO DEFEATS OLIFF

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 9 (AP)—John S. Oliff, British tennis star, was eliminated by Lucilo de Castillo in the Argentine national championships Monday, 6—4, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3. It was Oliff's second defeat at De Castillo's hands within three days, the Argentine ace beating him in the Anglo-Argentine team series last Saturday.

NO NEBRASKA BOND ISSUE

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 9—The $30,000,000 state of Nebraska highway bond issue petition failed to get sufficient signatures. Consequently, no state issue was on the ballot Tuesday.

EXCITING RACE IS LOOKED FOR

Every Club Given Chance for National Hockey League Honors

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—The National Hockey League opens its 1932-33 season tomorrow with every prospect of a close and exciting race.

With the return of the Ottawa Senators, nine clubs will be in the battle and every one appears to have a good chance of winning one of the six coveted positions in the playoffs for the Stanley Cup and the world's professional championship next spring.

Tomorrow night's opening schedule finds the New York Rangers opposing the Montreal Maroons at Montreal; the Boston Bruins playing the Toronto Maple Leafs at Toronto; and Chicago's Black Hawks battling the Detroit Red Wings at Detroit.

On Saturday two other entries, Ottawa and Montreal Canadiens will begin their seasons, and Sunday New York Americans will start. The program Saturday night calls for the Maroons to play Ottawa at Ottawa; Boston meeting the Canadiens at Montreal, and the Rangers facing Toronto at Toronto. Sunday the Americans will play Chicago at Chicago.

Only one of the nine clubs, Toronto, can be called an outstanding favorite. The Leafs, who won the cup with a remarkable display of speed and all-round strength last season after "rating" their pace through the season better than any rival, appear to have an easy road to the playoffs this time.

Looking at it from any angle, Toronto appears to have the best team in the league. The Leafs have more good forwards, a husky defense that also carries a scoring punch, and one of the circuit's best goalies in Lorne Chabot.

The chances of the New York Rangers seem to hinge upon a holdout, "Si" Seibert, and an untried goalie, Andy Aitkenhead. With Frank Boucher back in the fold after a lengthy contract fight, the famous Cook-Boucher-Cook front line will be back again as one of the most dangerous offensive weapons in major league hockey. Seibert is needed on the defense, for the Rangers are particularly weak on reserves in that division of the team.

The pre-season dope on the other seven teams, all of them pretty well matched in the struggle for playoff posts, looks about like this:

Montreal Canadiens—The Flying Frenchmen offer the team that won the Stanley Cup two years in succession but failed last year, almost without a single change in the lineup. Barring serious mishaps, they should finish well up in the standing although there always is the danger that their veteran stars will begin slowing up.

Montreal Maroons—The Maroons have started a complete rebuilding program under the direction of their new manager, Eddie Gerard. But it hasn't progressed very far. Only Hooley Smith remains of the famous three-S line which was at one and the same time a great goal-getting organization and a cause of internal troubles. They still have a number of seasoned players and with proper coördination can cause plenty of trouble.

Ottawa Senators—After a year out of the league, Ottawa is starting from scratch with Hec Kilrea, Frankie Finnigan, Cooney Weiland and Goalie Alex Connell as a sound nucleus for a team. The Senators appear weak in reserve strength, however.

New York Americans—Joe Simpson, new manager of the Americans, maintains his club will be in the thick of the fight, but to an impartial observer it seems that the A's are too weak on offense and in reserves to do much more than argue with the Maroons and Ottawa about third place. Their defense is about as good as any.

Boston Bruins—Strengthened by the addition of big Nels Stewart, Joe Lamb and the return of Red Beattie, Boston should have a much better season that it had a year ago. The Bruins also are going back to the "power" plays that kept them on the top of the heap for several seasons.

Detroit Red Wings—Another more or less unknown quantity. Detroit has been dangerous year after year, but never quite made the grade as a playoff contender. Numerous additions from the defunct Chicago American League club may or may not bring improvement.

Chicago Blackhawks—A team without stars except Goalie Chuck Gardiner, Chicago can cause more trouble by the balanced strength and speed of its forwards than almost any club in the league. If the Hawks can hold their speed clear through the season without a letdown, there is no limit to the heights they may attain.

M. C. C. CRICKETERS WIN

ADELAIDE, Australia, Nov. 9 (By Canadian Press)—The M. C. C. cricketers of England, who hope to wrest the historic "ashes" from Australia in the test matches this winter, defeated a South Australian eleven yesterday by an innings and 128. Scores were M. C. C., 634 for 9, declared (Jardine 108 not out, Sutcliffe 154, Leyland 127); South Australia, 290 and, following on 216 (Bright 100, Richardson 134, Catchlove 65, Brown 4 for 81, Verity 3 for 45, Brown 2 for 66, Bownes 2 for 57, Verity 5 for 42). The bowling of Hedley Verity, Yorkshire professional, played havoc with the Australians in their second innings, and his left-arm spinners allowed only an average of a fraction over 8 runs a man.

South Pole Airplane Ready

* * *

Ellsworth Expedition Ship, a Single-Motored All-Metal Job, Undergoes Tests

* * *

A WINGED bird of the ice fields, the giant monoplane which Mr. Lincoln Ellsworth intends to use upon his transantarctic expedition next year, and in which he intends to fly over 3000 miles of unexplored and uncharted territory surrounding the south pole, has been completed and is undergoing strenuous tests at the Municipal Airport in Los Angeles.

It is a beautiful metal machine, with many features designed to fit it for particular service in the polar regions. Special devices prevent ice and snow from accumulating, and detachable skis have been provided to permit taking off from, or landing upon, ice and snow.

Braking devices upon the under side of each wing at the trailing edge can be operated from within the cockpit and are believed to offer great facility in controlling forward speed. Ailerons above each wing stabilize the brake action.

The airplane has a high speed of 195 miles an hour and a 25,000-foot ceiling. The maximum cruising range upon the gasoline capacity of 450 gallons is 3600 miles at an average of 135 miles an hour. Power is supplied by a 525-horsepower motor. The loaded weight is 7000 pounds.

A two-way radio set is another important piece of equipment, as also is an automatic camera which is to be used for strip mapping. Storage space for emergency supplies and camp equipment has been provided in the forward cabin. The main cabin is completely closed for protection against cold, and has room for a pilot and navigator.

In 1926 Mr. Ellsworth was a co-leader of the Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile transpolar flight from Kingsbay, Spitzbergen, to Teller, Alaska. He plans to start his next trip from a base in Little America on the Ross Sea. Leaving there during the latter months of 1933 with Mr. Bernt Balchen as pilot, he hopes to make a round trip flight to the Weddell Sea directly upon the opposite side of the pole.

From Los Angeles the airplane soon will be flown to New York. There it will be loaded aboard the expedition's boat, and will be transported 20,000 miles by water to the Ross Sea. Mr. Ellsworth arrived recently to inspect the airplane before delivery. Pilot Balchen has been here for several weeks supervising construction.

Alabama Censures 'Red' Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Communism is seeking to use the Negro in its efforts to stir up discord, a statement issued by the State Interracial Commission of Alabama declared. To this end, it is charged in the special report on "Radical Activities in Alabama," Communism is following a course which seeks to stir up revolution and does not have the sincere interests of the Negro at heart.

A special report, made by a committee, headed by Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, said in part: "We desire to put the people of Alabama on guard against certain influences which at this time are seeking deliberately to sow discord between black and white. That such a condition exists is amply supported by testimony and documentary evidence beyond dispute. Subversive literature and personal solicitation are now, and for some time have been, in wide but secret use, while inflammatory propaganda has been broadcast through the press. Behind this malevolent activity there are able leadership, tireless energy, world-wide organization and apparently unlimited money. But we are confident, however, that the two races in the South cannot be alienated."

DENVER GOLD DEPOSITS GAIN

DENVER, Nov. 9—Gold deposited with Denver mint in October was $1,546,916, compared with $1,118,300 in October, 1931, an increase of $428,616. Deposits for 10 months were $12,500,000, a gain of about $1,000,000 over the period last year. Number of deposits in first 10 months of 1932 was 4823, compared with 2610 in the period last year. The increase reflects placer operations by individuals and small outfits.

Lord Reading Urges Anti-War Feeling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—That a world-wide anti-war sentiment is imperative and the chief problem today for the English-speaking people and that the important question was whether to start the armament race again or to continue striving for a world peace sentiment, was the statement made by the Marquis of Reading in an address to a capacity audience at the Canadian Club. Political unrest between nations was largely responsible for the world's troubles today. The key of the European situation was mainly the Franco-German position, and both sides had a certain claim to sympathy. The question which affected us today was whether we are again to compete in armaments or to strive for the peace of the world, and gather the collective opinion on every disputed question.

"The all-important thing for us in Great Britain is that our preponderant effort shall be exercised toward the maintenance of peace. The building of rival forces in war is intensely dangerous. Although the United States is not a party to the League," he said, "the Kellogg pact has enabled the League nations to call upon the United States to support them in efforts for peace."

The speaker urged everyone on the North American continent, and English-speaking people throughout the world, to use every influence they had to create a world-wide anti-war sentiment.

SHANGHAI LEADS CHINESE CITIES IN COUNCIL RULE

Scheme for City Voting Expected to Be Inaugurated This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — The Chinese Municipality of Shanghai is leading the cities of China toward the introduction of genuinely representative government. Under the leadership of the Mayor, Mr. Wu Teh-chen, graduate of a Japanese university, the first step has been taken by the appointment of a provisional city council.

Nineteen representative business and educational leaders have accepted places on the first City Council, which is instructed to assist the city government to develop a representative municipal administration. Such development is made easier by the fact that the Shanghai area has been "demilitarized," and military interference with the civil administration is no longer likely.

The provisional council will serve only until elections have been arranged to select the first genuine people's government in Shanghai's history. As there is no precedent for such elections, the preparatory work is considerable, and it is not likely that the first elections can be held before the end of this year.

There is growing evidence that Shanghai may eventually profit by the Sino-Japanese conflict. The settlement which followed that conflict provided that Chinese armies should remain outside the Shanghai area, and that a special police force should be organized to keep order in Chinese districts. The Chinese have strictly observed this agreement, and the beneficial effects have been apparent. The police force has now been thoroughly organized, and seems to be firmly established.

Shanghai's peace and prosperity has been threatened at frequent intervals during the city's entire history by the invasion of various undisciplined armies, eager for a share of the city's revenues. The taxes, which were previously seized by militarists, are now going to the support of the special police and the introduction of a gradually representative government.

The success of the agreement is shown by the fact that there has not been a single Japanese warship at Shanghai for several weeks this autumn. The Japanese have kept only a small naval landing party here during that time. The Chinese authorities have proved convincingly that they can maintain perfect order if militarists do not interfere with the local administration.

NO WELCH GRAPE JUICE DIVIDEND

WESTFIELD, N. Y., Nov. 9—Welch Grape Juice Company took no action on the quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common stock due at this time. Regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred was declared.

Let's Get DOWN to BUSINESS

Now that the tumult of election has ceased—let's get down to Business!

This year over 19,000 retail merchants all over the world have been advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. This type of advertising has for the past two months been decidedly on the increase.

Such a rise in retail advertising can only mean that each retailer has confidence in the business stability of his community and his nation.

These retailers are getting down to business. They are forgetting the past and rising to the opportunities of the present. They are going the way they want the world to go—Forward!

Through their close contact with individual situations they see the better conditions which are inevitably the outcome of a period of change and readjustment. Their judgment is well worth considering. Let's get down to business and go forward with them.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Daily Newspaper for the Home

107 Falmouth Street - - Boston, Massachusetts

DUMPING RULE ENFORCEMENT CUTS IMPORTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—Rigid enforcement of antidumping regulations by the United States Customs Bureau, in an effort to protect American industry against depreciated foreign currency, has already succeeded in curtailing imports of suspected commodities, it was learned here today.

With 18 commodities already on a list against which suspected dumping notices have been issued and several others on which appraisal has been suspended, customs agents are requiring special bonds, which many importers are finding it difficult to secure.

The extent to which imports have actually been reduced as yet is uncertain, but complaints by importers reaching here indicate that a great many are finding it either too difficult to secure bonds on suspected commodities or consider it not worth while in view of the investigation being conducted, it was said at the bureau today.

Danger to the importer of losing the profits which would accrue from dumping, if the result of the investigation were unfavorable, has already had the effect of inducing a reduction in orders for such commodities, it was estimated.

Complaints from Japan have been particularly vociferous. Cabled reports today charged suspension of appraisals on canned fish and electric light bulbs as "making Japan's treaty rights a football of politics," while domestic importers have been asserting that the preliminary steps taken by the bureau already have been tantamount in effect to an embargo.

In the opinion of the customs bureau, the very nature of these complaints are in themselves an indication that suspicion of dumping is justified. It is pointed out that if an importer is convinced he is dealing in a commodity being offered fairly on the American market he will not be afraid of an investigation and will have no hesitation about putting up a bond.

A list of commodities on which suspected dumping notices have been issued and the countries of origin follows: Ammonium sulphate Holland; cement, Denmark; fish glue, Scotland; electric motors, stearic acid and ammonium carbonate, England; woven wire fencing thumb tacks and hydrogen peroxide, Germany; bran and binder twine, Canada; electric lighting carbon and zinc chloride, France; refined sugar, Mexico; rubber soled, canvas topped footwear, Japan; steel channel, bars and bands, Saar Basin; kraft and mechanically ground white sulphite paper, Sweden.

In addition to this list customs appraisers have been instructed to withhold appraisal on Japanese canned fish and electric light bulbs. This is the first step in anti-dumping proceedings. Notice of suspicion of dumping is the second step to which resort is had only when adequate grounds for suspicion are provided.

Firehouse Hay Rooms Become Kitchenettes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The last tangible reminders of the days when horses dashed along with Kansas City's fire-fighting apparatus in tow are to be swept from fire station buildings here.

A campaign of remodeling the older fire stations, 27 of them in all, will remove such mementos of the bygone era as hay rooms, oat bins and engine pits.

A change typical of the remodeling of much of the system of stations will be the conversion of second floor spaces, formerly hay rooms, into kitchens and dining rooms for the firemen. The hay rooms, with their chutes to the first floor, no longer are needed. Funds for the modernization of the fire stations were made available by the sale of bonds voted a few years ago for a general improvement of the entire department.

Sanders Pledges To Back Roosevelt

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 9—"A very great man has been defeated," commented Mr. Everett Sanders, chairman of the Republican National Committee, in a statement last night from the party headquarters here.

"The millions of votes that have been cast for him constitute not only a marvelous tribute to him but approval of his policies," the Republican campaign manager declared. "America has never returned to power any administration in a period when we had 'hard times.' That this was not just hard times' but a world depression, for which the Administration was not responsible, has been brought home to those who have thoroughly understood conditions.

"Millions have hoped that a political change would better their economic condition. This vote has outnumbered the votes of those who did understand. The millions of votes that have approved Herbert Hoover are a great vindication of a great President. So far as I have the power to do so, I shall give every support to the incoming President in all of his policies that are for the best interests of our country."

HUNGER MARCH HEAD ARRESTED IN LONDON

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP)—Mr. W. A. L. Hannigton, Communist agent who organized the "hunger march" of the unemployed, was sentenced today to three months in prison.

He was arrested last week after he had threatened to lead 50 men to the House of Commons with a demand for greater government aid to the idle. The specific charge was that in a speech at Trafalgar Square during one of last week's demonstrations he attempted to incite mutiny among the police.

MARKET STREET RAILWAY

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9—Market Street Railway Company reports for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, net of $16,184 after charges, compared with $173,426 in the preceding 12 months. Gross was $7,098,506, compared with $8,787,746.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute." Sells at 25c; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

CHICAGO—10 WEST ELM
Block Lake Shore Drive; new 20-story building, unfurnished (carpeted floors); 10 minutes Loop; 2-4 rooms from $60 upwards.
ALSO PENTHOUSE STUDIO

BOOKS

CAMPBELL'S WORD BOOK
(The "Five-Foot Shelf" of Words)
New Method—No Rules—$1.25 Postpaid
HICKOX SCHOOL
12 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

General Classified

FOR SALE OR RENT

MIAMI bungalows, apartments, estates with beautiful grounds all at reduced rates; write or wire your needs. E. O. SEWELL CO., Miami, Fla.

POSTAGE STAMPS

3 OLD Persia (Cat 12/-), or 25 British or French colonies, GIVEN AWAY to applicants for Approval Books; send postage. H. BURGESS & CO., Dept. 42, Pembury, Kent, Eng.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

ONLY 50 cents returnable deposit starts you selling guaranteed hosiery—also gloves and handbags—at big profits; buy lowest cost; sell below store prices. LENOX "D," 366 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE
Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.
HELIX, 213 4th Ave., New York City

WOMEN — Sell our costume jewelry direct to customers; consignments sent; liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 W 42nd St., New York City

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

POSITION wanted by an experienced woman as assistant to manager or salesman, for better class of ladies' ready-to-wear. Write Box P-32, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WANTED

ESTABLISHED factory wants new specialty or novelty articles to manufacture on royalty basis; something made on sewing machines preferred. Address B. B. B. CO., 2307 Campbell Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

MAKE 100% profit selling 21-card $1 Christmas assortment; big value. Everyone a prospect. Write today for sample box on approval. TOM-WAT STUDIOS, Bridgeport, Conn.

APARTMENTS TO LET

370 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
APARTMENTS AT
THE ELIOT
A Home Atmosphere
Convenience of Location
A Reasonable Rental Charge
offer Modern Fireproof Construction
Elimination of Needless Household Cares
Dining Room Excellent Food
HENDERSON & ROSS
Office—370 Commonwealth Avenue
Commonwealth 1484
209 Washington Street, Boston
Lafayette 3650
1320 Beacon Street, Brookline
Aspinwall 5500

BOSTON, near Public Garden—Attractive living room suite, kitchenette, Frigidaire, bathroom, shower, elevator; $30 month, yearly lease. Tel. Ken. 1515 or apply on premises.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-5-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 6317.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Overlooking Fenway—2-room attractive suites; reasonable rents. 304 Hemenway St.

NEW YORK CITY—Sublet attractive, sunny 3-room apartment, 2 baths, or 2 rooms and 1 bath, or 1 room and bath, furnished or unfurnished; electric refrigeration; opposite Museum Park; maid service. STANDISH HALL, 45 West 81st St. (Apt. 33). Telephone Susquehanna 7-2481.

PHILADELPHIA, 2030 West Tioga St.—Second floor, 5 rooms, bath, newly renovated, all conveniences, Frigidaire; private home; adults.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sublet furnished upper floor of cottage consisting of 5 rooms and bath at 4 Bond St. overlooking observatory. Tel. Univ. 5598-W.

N. Y. C.—Beautiful 1-room apartment, bath, shower, dinette, kitchenette; couple; reasonable. 51 West 68th St. Phone Susquehanna 7-9013.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 2308 Ocean Ave.—Five beautiful rooms, sun porch, garage, steam, refrigeration, newly decorated; reasonable; Brighton Line Avenue U.

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ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
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FARM PRODUCE

SWARTHMORE, PA., AND VICINITY—Fresh fruit and vegetables of the better kind, daily. HARRY CHAIKIN. Phone Swarthmore 1727.

FLOORING

LAY NEW OAK FLOORS NOW
THINK OF IT! Material costs only 3c to 10c per foot. Call and see samples or phone Ken. 8010. McCONNELL CO., 91 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BABIES' BOOTEES, $1.50 pair
—Pink, blue, hand knit; mail orders filled. RENZA E. SHEPARD, East Derry, N. H.

FOR SALE OR RENT

SINGLE house, 7 rooms, bath and sun parlor, extra room and attic on third floor, in Roslindale, Mass.; all improvements, hot water heat, oil burner, single garage; apple, pear, plum trees; near cars, stores, schools, etc.; price $9000; rent $75. Call OWNER, PARKway 2703.

FURRIERS

EXPERT fur repairing, relining and remodeling; lowest prices; estimates cheerfully given. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont St., Boston. Liberty 2724.

HAIRDRESSERS

JEN-NESS BEAUTY SHOPPE, 495 Columbia Rd., Dorchester, Mass.—All branches of beauty culture; Wave 50c, Shampoo 40c. Col. 3906.

HELP WANTED

A BUYER wanted for out-of-town dress shop, using medium and high-class merchandise. Call Bristol Hotel, N. Y. C., Sat. Ask for MARY O.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WORKING housekeeper and care of one child; 8-room house; good salary, room and bath; couple considered. Tel. MRS. BATCHELOR, Independence 3-1890, Flushing, N. Y.

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HARMONY HALL—For rest and study, experienced, trained attention. 315 Linden Ave., York, Pa. Tel. 93383.

PLEASANT, comfortable home offered two people; loving care available if needed. MRS. GRIFFIN, 309 Simpson Place, Peekskill, N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET

A FURNISHED cottage, $60 per month; immediate occupancy; near schools and station. Tel. Wellesley (Mass.) 1275-M.

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I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed, 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 550 Huntington Ave., Boston. Ger. 5181. Univ. 3703-W.

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RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J., 411 Teaneck Rd.—Private family offers harmonious home to paying guest. Hack. 3-1851.

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FOR SALE—12 rooms, 2 baths, $12,000, all improvements; arranged for 2 families; 200 feet on main highway; over an acre of ground; fruit trees, asparagus bed; garage. MRS. W. H. ROBB, New Providence, N. J., 4 miles from Summit. Phone Summit 6-4295-W.

FOR SALE—Three lots on corner; one acre, house and garage on corner 1½ acres, and seven acres, all on Liberty Ave., with all improvements. C. W. ANDE, or your Broker, Liberty Ave., Union, N. J., R. F. D.

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NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—An 8 or 12-room house in exclusive neighborhood, rich in natural beauty, brook and old trees, yet convenient to trains and Commonwealth Ave.; near Christian Science church; 2 baths and everything modern. Call NEW ton North 6087.

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EAST ORANGE, N. J., 21 No. Walnut St.—Home comforts and excellent table board; ideally located near the D. L. & W. Station.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 25 St. Germain St.—Rooms, clean, quiet and comfortable; gentlemen only; reasonable; near church. Tel. Com. 8906.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—To one desiring a comfortable home, I offer in my pleasant, conveniently situated apartment, a cozy room at $5. 1 Winchester St. Aspinwall 3155.

BROOKLINE, MASS., The Winthrop, 41 Park St.—Large double room, sunny; private bath; excellent food; garage if desired; also small, inexpensive single rooms.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Beautiful sunny rooms, newly decorated, $5 and $6; clean, quiet. 9 Summit Ave., cor. Beacon St. Asp. 1693.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Longwood Section—Nicely furnished room with quiet, congenial family, new house. Longwood 6436.

NEW YORK CITY, 646 West End Ave. (91st)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, electric refrigeration, radio; ideal location. Schuyler 4-5943.

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—Room, kitchen privileges, below 100th Street. Write Box S-66, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
in New England for women of refinement, ability, serious purpose, to represent exclusive sportswear house direct to consumer; commission basis. MRS. H. I. BARTHEL, Stafford Springs, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FORMER high school teacher, 36, single, past few years assistant in Maine woods sporting camp; responsible work, preferably out of doors; good correspondent, accountant; adaptable. Box J-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST—Experienced general office work; can take entire charge; locality immaterial. Write Box B-11, The Christian Science Monitor, 711 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ENGLISHWOMAN, having long, happy and successful experience with children in schools and privately in England, Canada and America, seeks position as house mother; would care for motherless children or serve in any position of responsibility or care in home; excellent references; free November 30th. Box J-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MIDDLE-AGED colored woman desires light housework or will help caring for children. S. MILTON, 153 Bryant St., Malden, Mass.

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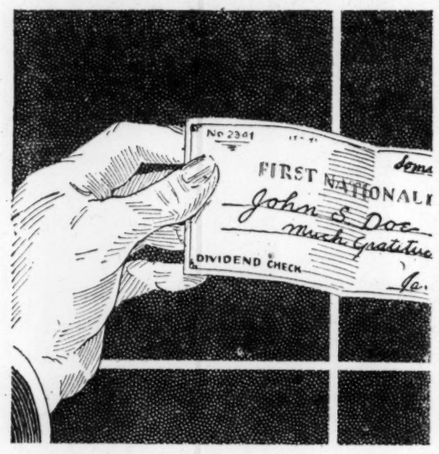

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397 BLOOMFIELD AVE., Montclair N. J.
Known for good Sandwiches. Prompt, Courteous and Intelligent Service

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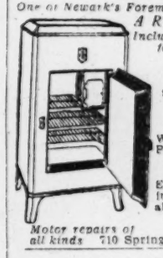

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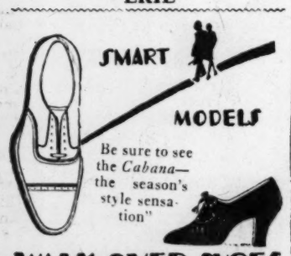

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For a Graceful and Perfect Figure.
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(Continued)

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Evening and Dance Dresses, Evening Blouses and Gloves, Theatre Wraps, Hose, and Furs. A Special Display of Fancy Goods for Presents.
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Distinctive Dressing Gowns, Silk Ties, Handkerchiefs, Pyjamas and Gloves

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No. 65

Biblical Episodes

Prepared by Anne Lowall for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.

"There's a cloud," said the servant,
"The size of a hand!"
And abundance of rain
Soon came to the land.

2.

A marvelous sign
Greeted his eye—
One day it was wet,
The next it was dry!

3.

A vision angelic
Was witnessed alone
By a youth who reposed
On a pillow of stone.

4.

When on a wise prophet
This captain relied,
The waters of Jordan
His skin purified.

5.

A prophet whose faith
In God was unceasing,
To a widow and sons
Brought substance increasing.

The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 65."

Rime-O-Grams No. 53

Old World Countries

Published Oct. 12

ANSWERS

1.

No space on the globe
This country can beat,
Where one "boot" alone
Fits millions of feet.
(Italy)

2.

Once a power of Europe,
With crescent and star
It brought from the East
Minaret and bazaar.
(Turkey)

3.

The map of this country
Is worth a close look;
Familiar its features
Because of the Book.
(Palestine)

4.

In a far eastern land
Lives the elephant white,
To the king on the throne
Only second in might.
(Siam)

5.

A desolate desert
Which nomads roam over,
When a wet spot is found
They are surely in clover.
(Arabia)

WINNERS

Miss Mabel Boldt, New York City.
Miss Nesta B. Kochman, New York City.
Miss B. B. Chambers, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Mary A. Hardin, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
Mrs. Minnie D. Flansburg, Syracuse, N. Y.
Miss Madeline Wilson, New York City.
Miss Dorothy M. Rogers, Gloucester, Mass.
Miss Mary Brough, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss M. L. Sperry, Springfield, Ohio.
Mrs. George Annis, Providence, R. I.
Miss Esther Parsons, Providence, R. I.
Miss Mildred Terry, New York City.
Mrs. Annie M. Geodale, Tampa, Fla.
Mrs. Florence N. Pritchard, Aurora, Ill.
Miss Clara Alpers, New York City.
Miss Bessie O. Jones, New Orleans, La.
Miss Sidone Mallam, New Orleans, La.
Samson T. Tessner, Houston, Texas.
C. M. Hilborn, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Maude A. May, Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. Laura E. Schlereck, Kirkwood, Mo.
Miss Ada Guernsey, Tekoa, Wash.
Theodore Gartner, Maywood, Calif.
Mrs. Anna Lange, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Esther Van Winkle, Alliance, Ohio.
Ernest V. Stilling, Omaha, Neb.
Miss Ann Packard, San Diego, Calif.
Mrs. Cora B. Cornwall, West Haven, Conn.
Mrs. E. J. Ikerman, Dean, Mont.
Miss G. Daniels, Laguna Beach, Calif.
Miss E. M. McDevitt, Olympia, Wash.
Mrs. Phila McAuliffe, Chicago.
Miss Mera M. Werner, Chicago.
Miss Lillie Clough, Pasadena, Calif.
Miss Laurette A. Campbell, Montreal.
Miss Mary Pickford, Edmonton, Alta.
Sydney Burton, New York City.
Charles F. Claar, New York City.
Mrs. Adele L. Mills, Birmingham, Mich.
Mrs. A. A. H. Shumway, Chula Vista, Calif.
Miss Lelia Smith, Boston.
Mrs. Grace K. Waggoner, Decatur, Ill.
Miss Minnie Goldsman, Boston.
Miss Margaret Wayne, Billings, Mont.
Mrs. Margaret H. Soule, Superior, Ariz.
Miss Georgia Beckley, West Haven, Conn.
Mrs. Florence Z. Houck, Kirkwood, Mo.
Mrs. Villa M. Grant, Phoenix, Ariz.
Miss Fannie R. Wayne, Tacoma, Wash.
Mrs. Frances H. Pfeiffer, Los Angeles.
A. F. Mahan, Boise, Idaho.
Miss Pearl Tyer, Boise, Idaho.
Miss Nedra Blake, Woodfords, Maine.
Miss Susie W. Alberson, New Philadelphia, Penna.
Caleb W. Davis, Oporto, Portugal.
Mrs. Rose E Sharland, Bristol, Eng.
Miss Minnie E. Cleveland, Collins Center, N. Y.
Miss Wilma Schultheis, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Mrs. A. M. McQueen, Kaslo, B. C.
Miss Lois E. Caughey, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. M. W. De Cew, Boston.

Note: Egypt is also ruled acceptable on 3 and 5.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THE happy man is he who is cheerful with moderate means; the unhappy man is he who is discontented in the midst of plenty.

—DEMOCRITUS

Hymnal Notes

No. 283

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the Hymnal was in preparation, a letter was sent by The Christian Science Board of Directors to all the churches of the denomination in Europe, asking for words and music for the Hymnal. There were some duplications in the offerings, and one hymn was sent in from five countries! This is No. 283, "Praise we the Lord," with the noble chorale music, Lobe den Herren (Praise the Lord).

The original words, by Joachim Neander, were taken from Psalms 103 and 150, and appeared in 1680 in a collection of his quaintly named: A und Ω (alpha and omega) *Glaub- und Liebesübung* (practice of faith and love) *aufgemuntert durch einfältige Bundes-Lieder und Danck-Psalmen* (enlivened by simple covenant songs and thanksgiving psalms).

Neander adapted to his words this music from the Stralsund Gesangbuch (songbook) of 1665, in which it had been used with other words. Bach also used the music in a cantata for the Feast of St. Stephen in 1740. But the words of Neander, variously translated, have everywhere been associated with this tune since 1680. The version here uses the English Psalms and other Bible passages, and was specially made for the Hymnal.

Neander was called the Psalmist of the New Covenant, from his overflowing sense of the goodness of God. Neander is the Greek form of his name, Neumann. He was born in Bremen in 1650. His sudden conversion and his later trend to Pietism made his brief career significant. He lived for a time a recluse in a cave in the Neanderthal, a famous valley near Düsseldorf. He passed on at the age of 30. He was the first important hymn writer of the German Reformed Church after the time of Blaurer (1492-1564) and Zwick (1492-1542).

The Children's Corner

New Trick by Old Squirrel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THREE young squirrels were bustling about under an oak tree on Boston Common, picking up acorns and putting them in three piles, one pile for each young squirrel. The largest of the three tossed a large acorn into the air. He waited for it to come down again. It didn't come. The young squirrel looked up and there on a limb of the oak tree was Roger P. Scroggins with the acorn in his paw.

"Throw up another," he said.

The youngest and smallest squirrel threw another acorn. Scroggins swooped out with his high silk hat. Plump! The acorn landed in the hat. The youngest and smallest squirrel

"Oh," Said Mr. Scroggins, "You Shouldn't Drop the Acorns Until I've Said Three.

laughed and danced with glee. The largest of the three squirrels laughed and laughed but didn't dance. The one between the largest and smallest in size danced but didn't laugh. They all, however, raised their fresh young voices in the familiar cry, "Hooray! Scroogins!"

"That's nothing," said Scroggins. "Toss the acorns up one after the other, first one of you tossing, then the second, then the third. I'll catch them all."

So the smallest tossed. Plump! Into the high hat!

The largest tossed. Plump! Into the high hat!

The middle one tossed. Plump! Into the high hat! But for some reason the third acorn bounced out of the hat and fell to the ground.

"Two out of three! Not bad!" said Scroggins.

They tossed again. And this time every acorn plumped into the hat. Scroggins turned it upside down and let the acorns fall to the ground. He waved his hat around his head. "This is as good a hat for catching acorns as I ever had."

The young squirrels all agreed that it was a wonderful acorn-catching hat. "It's the best one on Boston Common," they said. Mr. Scroggins said that probably it was because as far as he knew there wasn't another.

"Now I'm going to show you a new trick by an old squirrel," he said. He clapped his hat on his head and ran down the tree to the ground.

"You three go up the tree. I'll stay on the ground."

The young squirrels dropped their acorns and scampered. "Come back!" said Scroggins. "Take your acorns with you! They're part of the trick." So they took acorns and went up the tree.

"Now, come out on that limb," said Scroggins, pointing to the limb nearest the ground on which he had just been standing.

They went out on the limb. Scroggins placed his hat on the ground. "Now, I'll leave my hat on the ground and stand [illegible]. All three of you will drop [illegible] I count one, two, three. A[illegible] pick up the hat as the acorns start coming down and then I'll swoop them all into the hat at once."

"Whew!" said the smallest squirrel. "Whew!" said the largest squirrel. And the third could think of nothing more appropriate than to say "Whew!" also.

Scroggins stood beside the hat. He looked up and his eyes sparkled. "Now I'm going to count," he said. "One—" down came the acorns. Scroggins didn't catch a single one. The young squirrels looked very disappointed. Scroggins looked surprised. "Oh," he said, "you shouldn't drop acorns until I've said 'Three'."

So this time he counted One—Two—Three and this time the corns came down on the Three and with the most surprising agility and with a dash of alacrity the old squirrel seized his hat, swooped on the falling acorns and "Plump! plump! plump!"—all three were in the hat. Scroggins bowed. The young squirrels shouted in glee. They begged to be allowed to try the new trick themselves. Scroggins said they could if they'd be careful of his hat, but said he had to go along home now. The young squirrels thanked him for all the fun and went back to piling acorns, chattering of nothing except how they would some day catch three acorns in a high hat all at once and hear that lovely "Plump! Plump! Plump!"

Lighter Vein

"Things That Money Cannot Buy"

Mrs. L. M. P. (Kansas City, Mo.) asks help in her search for:

A rail for the bridge of the nose.
A coat for the back of a hack.

A. M. P. (Los Angeles) says that with all her money she cannot buy:

A dress for misunderstanding.
A new clapper for Isabel.
A globe for the Israelite.
Fruit from a shoe-tree.
Refrigeration for a heated argument.

W. P. B. (Belmont, Mass.) is still looking for:

Spokes for the hub of the universe.
A hat for the head of a pin.
Pants for a lawsuit.
A string for beads of perspiration.
Food for women's mules.
Music for a shoe-horn.
Yarn for the hood of an automobile.

And She Was a Trump

Patsy Ann came racing home from school to tell her mother about Columbus. She had just entered the first grade, and everything which she learned was thrilling and novel to her. She told how poor Columbus went from place to place asking someone to help him, and ended by saying:

"Mother, you would never believe me when I tell you who it was that gave him money to buy his ships."

Of course, mother said: "No. Who helped him, dear?"

She was astounded when Patsy Ann replied, "It was the queen of spades."—*Parents Magazine.*

Moving Up

The circus was doing badly, and funds sank lower and lower. At last the cashier pinned up a notice announcing that in future salaries would be paid as funds permitted, and that artists would be paid in the alphabetical order of names.

Next day Zero, the strong man, called on the cashier.

"I have come," he said, "to tell you that I have changed my name."

"Oh!" replied the cashier. "And what are you going to call yourself now?"

"Achilles."—*Tit-Bits.*

Tit-Bits

"I've come to clean the windows."

Musical Chatter

The noted musician had mislaid his teeth. Said an acquaintance, "His Bach is better than his bite."—*Tromboners, or Musical Anecdotage.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A 'Richhouse'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

East Cleveland, Ohio

SHE was a dainty little lady, advanced in years, who had been living alone. Simple in her habits, unversed in the ways of the world, she lost the home and income her husband had left her, and it was arranged that she should go to the poorhouse.

In the small Ohio community in which she lived, this institution had not long before been located in a former residence, where a homelike atmosphere was maintained, thanks to the understanding and consideration shown by those in charge of it.

After the little lady had been in her new quarters for a time, a couple, former neighbors of hers, went to call on her. They found that she had no idea she was in a poorhouse. She told them in her simple way how happy she was that friendly people had taken her to live with them. She never questioned the good that had come to her.

She said to her callers, "Isn't this a nice house to live in!" and went on to explain how she enjoyed helping to prepare vegetables for the meals. She added that if these kind folks should at any time be unable to care for her further, she would have to go to the poorhouse. She never ceased to be grateful for the home that was really no "poorhouse" at all, but instead was a "richhouse"—rich with the blessings that kindness brings.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Jerkwater town" (R. K.)—This slang expression is sometimes applied to small towns at which trains stopped for water. (Perhaps some reader can enlighten us regarding its first use.)

"Three and four is (or are) seven" ("Subscriber")—This statement is merely the drawing room equivalent for the classroom expression, "3 plus 4 equals 7." The verb preferably corresponds in number with "equals."

The matter has been referred to the publishers of Webster's, and they say: "Both expressions, 'Three and four *is* seven' and 'Three and four *are* seven,' are in common use. We prefer *is*. This, of course, applies merely to adding up figures. One says, 'Three boys and four boys *are* seven boys.'"

We believe it is a safe rule that a singular verb may preferably be substituted for the mathematics sign which is read "equals." Thus, "Two and two *is* four," "Two times two *is* four," "Two divided by two *is* one," etc.

"Are our" (Mrs. S. K. P., who says she frequently hears these words read "rr-rr"—like a dog growling!)—We trust that those whom the caution may interest will take due notice hereof and govern themselves accordingly.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

For the Scrapbook

Courage

IN THE street of Life, walking in the darkness of the shadow, hungry old Satan was out hunting with his dogs—the little imps of human weakness.

A man came walking through Life's street. Satan said to the little devil with a bitter face: "Go, get him for me."

Quickly the imp crossed the street and silently and lightly hopped to the man's shoulders. Close in his ear he whispered: "You are discouraged."

"No," said the man, "I am not discouraged."

"You are discouraged."

The man replied this time: "I do not think I am."

Louder and more decidedly the little imp said again: "I tell you, you are discouraged."

The man dropped his head and replied: "Well, I suppose I am."

The imp hopped back to Satan and said proudly: "I have got him; he is discouraged!"

Another man passed. Again old Satan said: "Get him for me."

The proud little demon of discouragement repeated his tactics. The first time he said, "You are discouraged," the man replied emphatically: "No!"

The second time, the man replied: "I tell you, I am not discouraged."

The third time, he said: "I am not discouraged; you lie!" The man walked down the street, his head up, going toward the light.

The imp of discouragement returned to his master, crestfallen. "I couldn't get him. Three times I told him he was discouraged. The third time, he called me a liar—and that discouraged me." — *Chicago Examiner.*

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: The average man is pretty well off at that. Suppose you had kiddies going to the school in which Dr. Einstein is going to teach, and bringing in home work.

Detroit News: A count shows that many of Hollywood's yes-men have been let out and have drifted into other lines. It seems almost needless to add that few are credit managers of banks.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Hail and Farewell

A POLITICAL verdict handed down by a jury of approximately 40,000,000 jurors compels respect and stifles criticism. We may question the methods of some of the pleaders before so great a court. We may have a lingering feeling that much of their evidence is immaterial and irrelevant. We may regret that the case for one of the parties was not presented in the most convincing and effective fashion. But when a whole nation, serving as a jury, has rendered its decision, cheerful acquiescence and a sincere resolution to give hearty support to the findings of the court is the only patriotic position possible.

The election to the Presidency of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt is in its essentials such a national verdict. It is made the more impressive by the fact that it is almost a complete turnover of the historic victory won by Mr. Hoover four years ago. If it falls short of the predictions of a 10,000,000 majority and success in forty states made by some of Governor Roosevelt's more sanguine supporters, it is, nevertheless, a victory of magnificent proportions. It will be up to the victor to determine whether his triumph shall be any more enduring than that of Mr. Hoover in 1928. The nation has developed a new and rather perplexing facility in reversing its own political decisions.

During the campaign it was the fashion among political writers to say that the electorate was getting ready not to vote for Roosevelt, but to vote against Hoover. The phrase sounded well, but was essentially untrue. Governor Roosevelt added to a most engaging personality a high degree of political skill. If his speeches disappointed the keener intellects, they were admirably adapted to win the favor of the multitude. The vigor and audacity of his campaign, begun by flying from his home to the convention that had nominated him, and pressed throughout with a personal determination which gave the lie to physical handicaps, won for him uncounted friends.

If certain of the policies he enunciated seemed vague, so much the better for him now. He will be under no compulsion to carry them out. If some of the political alliances he formed give disquiet to observers, his cancellation of the treaties, specific or implied, will be received with approval by the nation. Even though the campaign was a heated one, the President-elect may feel sure that his recent opponents will give him a square deal when he manifests, as he doubtless will, a desire to give the best there is in him to public service.

The theory that yesterday's vote was mainly a vote against Herbert Hoover merits stern repudiation. It was a vote of protest against conditions which have arisen under President Hoover's Administration, but for which he was no more responsible than he was for the weather. If he failed to foresee and correct them in the nation, so, too, did Governor Roosevelt fail to foresee or correct them in New York—whence in fact sprung many of the errors, and worse, that lay at the bottom of the nation's troubles.

From President Hoover's grasp of the situation proceeded the program for reconstruction the beneficent effects of which are already manifest, and the fullest fruits of which, by the peculiar irony of politics, are likely to accrue to the Roosevelt Administration.

Not in Jerusalem alone are the prophets stoned. The rejection of Herbert Hoover after the heroic, the intelligent, the effective service he has given the American nation is little short of a tragedy.

Only once in half a century has anything approaching it been known in American politics. In 1888 Grover Cleveland, after a stormy Administration, marked by the passage of an unpopular tariff bill and widespread depression, was beaten for reëlection by Benjamin Harrison. Four years later a revulsion of public sentiment swept Harrison out and Cleveland in again. The parallel may not as yet be precise, but there is a curious similarity between the conditions which wrecked the first Cleveland Administration and those which brought about the Republican debacle of yesterday.

The time is not good for nursing political animosities or continuing political quarrels. President Hoover will take with him into retirement the admiration and respect of millions of his fellow citizens. Governor Roosevelt may be sure that he will be attended in his entrance upon the duties of the Presidency by the sincere good wishes of a united nation, the earnest desire that his Administration may be an unqualified success, and a general eagerness to cooperate in the attainment of that happy end.

British Cotton Spins Ahead

THE settlement of the Lancashire cotton-spinning wage dispute affecting 200,000 workers has completed the movement for peace in this industry begun when the weavers consented to abandon a walkout. The final agreement has been the outcome of mutual concessions by Labor and Capital, made with the assistance of a neutral government mediator, after a setback which caused almost complete stoppage for a week.

The dispute arose from endeavors by the employers to reduce costs of production to meet the competition of Indian and Japanese cotton mills. The spinners recognized from the first that costs would have to be lowered. But they quite reasonably claimed that sacrifices should be shared in by all. The settlement made after much hard bargaining is constructive and means greatly improved prospects for the industry as a whole. The spinners' wages have been reduced by about 7½ per cent, this being a compromise between the 8½ per cent originally demanded by the employers and the 4 per cent first offered by the workers. At the same time the forty-eight-hour week, abandoned last December, is to be restored, thereby shortening the working day.

The employer secures increased production and the worker additional remuneration. A conciliation committee with an independent chairman is to be set up to supplement existing machinery in dealing with any further disputes. Exceptional wage rates where normal ones prove to work unfairly are also to be considered, a provision beneficial to workers low down in the wage scale.

The British cotton industry has still far to go to fit itself fully to take advantage of the recently improved demand for its products. Its methods and its machinery alike want modernization. Much watered capital has to be squeezed out. Its position today, nevertheless, now that the spinners have joined the weavers in dropping into step, is better than at any time since the world slump began. Lancashire now stands on an equal footing with its competitors in the world markets it serves. It has also, in settling its wage difficulties, provided an example in good sense valuable to others as well as to itself.

Where Debts Are Millstones

GERMANY'S debt problem is unlike that of most other countries in that it is mainly concerned with foreign obligations. Reparations have been virtually lifted from the German shoulders. But while the country was paying reparations it was also contracting a heavy debt to foreign bankers and foreign investors, and this is now almost as big a problem as that of reparations once was. The burden is regarded as so pressing that the Germans seem determined to put it on the agenda of the coming world economic conference.

All told the indebtedness amounts to nearly $5,000,000,000, or about two-thirds of the cash value of reparations as fixed by the Young Plan. Half of this huge sum was incurred for short terms, the creditors being chiefly foreign bankers, who this year agreed to allow their money to stay in Germany subject to a new schedule of repayments called "a standstill agreement," which expires next March. Most of the German agitation is connected with this half of the obligations. It is asked that part, if not the whole, of it shall be transferred to the long-term category. In that case the German debtors would have no need to worry about the sudden withdrawal of the money on the expiration of the present agreement.

Germany is making strenuous efforts to meet that other half of its foreign debt which is represented by bonds in the possession of foreign, chiefly American, investors. This is the long-term debt. How great is the effort may be appreciated from a summary of the foreign money receipts, out of which payments must come. Total outgo on account of both long-term and short-term debt is estimated for the current year at $350,000,000. On the basis of the foreign trade returns for the first seven months of the year, the total export surplus for the entire twelve months is put at about $300,000,000, leaving a deficit of about $50,000,000. But Germany sells services as well as goods to foreigners—to tourists, to travelers on German boats, and so forth. It also collects interest from its own investments abroad. Altogether it is thought Germany will scrape through without having to dip into gold and foreign money reserves, which are already depleted.

But the struggle is making the problem one of first-rate importance in German politics. Either the creditor nations must let down tariff bars and allow freer ingress to German goods, or they must readjust a debt burden which can be liquidated only by selling goods and services abroad.

Mittens for a Horse

AT FIRST sight there does seem to be considerable disparity between the offer of Richard III, "A horse! A horse! My kingdom for a horse!" and the pair of mittens for which a horse was swapped the other day in Quebec. Circumstances, however, often alter cases.

The way things were going at Bosworth Field on that August day in 1485, the English King probably knew he wasn't offering very much. Whereas there are times in the quaint, historic Canadian city, say, for instance, in January, when a pair of warm mittens may easily seem worth a king's ransom.

A much graver aspect of the case, however, is the fact that it is in Quebec that this decline in the price of horseflesh is noted. Can it be that the picturesque *calèche* is yielding to the prosaic and ubiquitous taxicab? Is that delightfully slow, high, two-wheeled, horse-drawn barouche doomed to be but a memory? And its equally delightful driver who listens with imperturbable gravity to the tourist's French, and wisely and diplomatically replies in the *patois* of the *patelin*—casually, as if 'twere merely an afterthought, repeating it in English?

There is that about a horse which stimulates a pleasant wit in those who live with them. 'Tis rarely found in those whose occupation chains them to the steering wheel. Concentration on turning corners before they reach them dries up the founts of friendly conversation.

One recalls a breathless flight through the streets of Dublin, clinging precariously to the ramp of a jaunting car as a spirited cob raced its unchecked way. Destination safely, it seemed miraculously, reached, the amount of the fare was asked. To which the grinning jarvey replied, "Anything ye give me over four shillin's will be for meself, yer honor." Will the motor era produce any such classic?

It may well take longer for the lumbering *calèche* to climb to the Heights of Abraham beyond the citadel of old Quebec than it does its motored rival, but there will always be those who hold with the poet who sang:

> Horses he loved, and laughter, and the sun,
> A song, wide spaces and the open air,

and will gladly barter their last pair of mittens to listen to an old-time driver tell of the day when Wolfe and Montcalm changed the course of history.

Should College Players Be Paid?

THERE will be those in Britain as well as in the United States who will find matter of interest in the editorial opinion of the Columbia University Spectator that football should be openly recognized as a "paid advertising medium" and the players remunerated "to an extent commensurate with their services to the university." The Spectator has been heard from before, standing squarely for the elimination of any suspicion of professionalism from college athletics; it believes that something of professionalism is inescapable as football is now conducted, and that the players "at present do not get an adequate return for the time and effort expended and the hardships endured."

On the other side of the Atlantic the Saturday Review of London recently printed a debate on the topic, "Should Amateurism Be Abolished?" in which the argument for the affirmative has a familiar sound. "Which," it ran in part, 'is the better man of the two: he who takes money openly because of his proficiency in this, that or the other sport, or he who takes it on the side . . . by the employment of a hundred and one devices for making a profit out of his play?" Argument for the negative, on the other hand, held that "the amateur is the man who brings inspiration into games and turns proficiency at them into what it should be, namely, part of the ideal at which civilized man should aim. However much abused, amateurism will always be what gives to athletic prowess its supreme value."

It will seem to many that this argument for the negative rests upon a truth of which each and every college sport should be an unquestionable exponent. There are serious abuses in American college football. Some players receive money or "help" from overenthusiastic alumni. But there is good reason to believe abuses are being corrected. And actual professionalism never has touched the great body of college players. They accept hardships as part of the game, and in many cases would withdraw from playing it if offered remuneration. Without the amateur ideal it may be doubted that undergraduate interest would continue. Judging by the experience of professional football in the United States, it may also be doubted that the general public would follow the college games with the present enthusiasm.

England has a public for professional football. As an English poet has written:

> Yet in a hundred scenes, all much the same,
> I know that weekly half a million men
> Who never actually played the game,
> Hustling like cattle herded in a pen,
> Look on and shout
> While two-and-twenty hirelings hack a ball about.

If human beings, functioning as a public, behaved otherwise, there would have been no gladiatorial combats in ancient Rome. But the American football public is habituated to regard the game as an amateur contest of one college against another in a colorful environment of undergraduate support. As a "paid advertising medium," moreover, it is at least doubtful that its football team would be of any material profit to a college.

The Spectator's suggestion seems unlikely to be adopted by university authorities now gravely concerned with "overemphasis" on football among undergraduate activities, but it shows again that efforts to diminish the emphasis have undergraduate sympathy. For even the purpose of proposals to make college football a "paid advertising medium" is to preserve and promote true amateurism, that irrepressible love of sport for sport's sake which can never be abolished.

Editorial Notes

Some of the older folks of Raleigh, N. C., will journey to New York City to view in the loan exhibit in the Metropolitan Museum James M'Neill Whistler's portrait of his mother. These visitors have been told that the picture has won world renown in the Louvre, but that has nothing to do with their making the long trip. They just want to see again this speaking and smiling likeness of a cherished neighbor of other years. She had her own art—making friends.

With an improvement in traffic, the Illinois Central Railway system has been spending about $2,000,000 a month for supplies and will soon place a $250,000 order for 6000 tons of rails, while the president of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad says that an upward trend of business in the Southwest, and with his railroad, is unmistakable. It would seem from these and other signs that business is on the railroad to recovery.

Soviet Russia has found that the dandelion contains a substance which preliminary investigation has established as equal in quality to natural rubber. Perhaps this explains that plant's habit of springing up despite all efforts to keep it down.

Reading that the Berlin motorist who uses his horn too vigorously is fined, the American who has been near the center of a first-class traffic snarl will wonder why his Government doesn't borrow the idea some day and pay off the national debt.

September saw 33,293,265 pairs of shoes produced in American factories, being the heaviest month's output in three years and rather definite evidence that, whatever the political fluctuations, the country is preparing to step out.

With motorists' coöperation, Texas' projected 100-acre sanctuary for wild flowers can be duplicated on a larger scale along the roadsides of every state.

A wise voter looks twice, well knowing that a straight ticket may sometimes conceal a crooked purpose.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Governor Roosevelt's Opportunity—Manchuria in American Policy

THE third Democratic President to be elected in seventy-two years, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, has good reason to regard his situation with some complacency. True, it took a world-wide depression and unprecedented unemployment in the United States to undo the victory won by Hoover four years ago. Somehow it seems a little like burning down the house to roast the pig. But while the depression may have been the most powerful force in the elevation of Roosevelt, his victory does, none the less, overturn a fine lot of political precedents.

His two Democratic predecessors were elected as the result of distinct splits in the Republican Party. The Mugwumps for Cleveland and the Progressives for Wilson brought the sheaves of victory. This year no such party split was in evidence. Not since the defeat of Benjamin Harrison in 1892 has a Democrat been able to defeat a Republican seeking a second term—except when Theodore Roosevelt split his party in twain.

And as for the congressional victories that follow in the train of Roosevelt's triumph, they have not been equaled in number or significance in half a century. He will have a friendly Senate, and a House of his own party. Nothing stands in the way of his power and his corresponding responsibility. The expectations of the nation scarcely exceed the scope of the promises he made during his campaign.

Perhaps it is because the Democrats have had so few Presidents that the ones they elected have always stood out in a certain dignity of achievement. Grover Cleveland after forty years is remembered for a ruggedness of honesty and an earnestness of purpose which made his Administration notable, in an era of few great problems. Woodrow Wilson had to meet the most perilous exigencies since the days of Abraham Lincoln, and, despite certain frailties, left a record which will grow more illustrious as years pass by.

It is a great tradition which Franklin D. Roosevelt has to uphold. Happily he has in his party, if he will but choose them, men able to give dignity and strength to his Administration. Therein will lie his first test. Whom will he pick for his chosen advisers?

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Next Saturday the Foreign Policy Association of Boston will discuss the issues raised by the Lytton report on Manchuria. The speakers are unusually well equipped for their task. Prof. George A. Blakeslee was counselor to the American member of the commission that has rendered the report. Mr. George E. Sokolsky, long a resident of China, is the author of an exceedingly informative book, "The Tinder Box of Asia." Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe of Harvard has written authoritatively of the Chinese Revolution.

The question at issue is one which has been made of especial interest to the United States by the action of Secretary Stimson in thrusting America to the front as the chief protestant against the effort of Japan to take Manchuria out from under Chinese control by the establishment there of an independent government—a puppet government the foes of Japan call it, and not without some reason. Even in Japan there is sentiment favoring the Lytton report among the anti-militarist section of the people. If hot-heads can be restrained, there may come an amicable solution of the Far Eastern troubles.

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It is a far cry from Boston to Shanghai, but I find that a Chinese-owned English language paper of the latter city is greatly exercised over a suggestion made in this column that Manchuria is not worth fighting over to the United States, though it may be to Japan. In the article complained of I quoted a statement attributed to President Roosevelt pointing out that "a successful war about Manchuria would require a fleet as good as that of England, plus an army as good as that of Germany." I pointed out that if trade, or the Open Door, were the thing sought to protect, America's trade with Japan is twice as valuable as that with China, and her investments in Japan three times as great.

My Chinese critic in Shanghai avers that this indicates a desire on my part to barter national honor for trade, to reduce all international problems to the "Woolworthian principle . . . the customer is always right." Whatever else there may have been of argument in my article is ignored in the writer's rage over the suggestion that war over Manchuria would be inexcusable and unprofitable to the United States. Notwithstanding the criticism from Shanghai that is a thesis which any friend of peace would uphold.

It is not weakened by the assertion that the United States' "national honor" is involved. That is a very vague and nebulous thing—one hardly worth sacrificing the lives of tens of thousands of youth, and saddling future generations with a load of debt. Men used to fight to the death on questions of personal honor—but it is not observable that they are less honorable now that the duello has vanished. International society is questioning in the same way the use of force to determine problems of national honor, or to maintain national sovereignty at the cost of international justice.

Time was that nations went to war over some slight to a ruling monarch, or even to an ambassador. The theory was that the ruler was the nation incarnate, or the ambassador the nation's self at a foreign court. An insult to either was an affront to every citizen and therefore every citizen was liable to be drafted in a war for satisfaction. That theory no longer will be upheld by intelligent men. National honor, dignity and prestige will always be better upheld by peaceful and dignified approaches to international problems.

Books of Current Interest

A Guide Through Economic Chaos

The Intelligent Man's Guide Through World Chaos, by G. D. H. Cole. London: Gollancz. 6s. net. New York: Knopf. $3.75.

IN THIS spacious volume Mr. Cole sets out in plain, intelligible language for the ordinary educated man and woman the meaning of the economic collapse from which the world is suffering. Though concerned primarily with this crisis and its possible remedies, Mr. Cole's diagnosis obliges him to give a vivid presentation of the several parts of what is known as the capitalist system, its production and distribution organs, its commerce and finances. For it is the conspicuous breakdown of these several departments of our business world that challenges men today.

With a variety of tables, charts and diagrams Mr. Cole sets out the measured facts of the great slump, the visible inability of man to purchase and consume the increased quantity of goods which modern machinery and power enable him to produce. Is this absurdity a legacy of the war, a result of commercial and monetary disturbances due to debts and reparations, tariffs and other nationalistic obstructions, or must we look deeper for the chief causes of the overproduction and underconsumption in which we are entangled?

Mr. Cole's is an unusually full, fair and carefully reasoned reply to this momentous question. Whether his tentative ultimate solution of the problem will be accepted depends in large measure upon how far his readers really believe that man, being a reasonable animal, and desirous of the well-being of mankind, will be able rapidly to slough his old customary habits and attitudes of mind and take on a "planned economy." At present most statesmen, business men and economists, holding that business cycles are natural and inevitable, are simply waiting for "the tide to turn" and are seeking to apply palliatives to ease the situation. Similar troubles, though less grave, have always passed away and a new period of prosperity emerged!

Mr. Cole's book is a grave and convincing protest against this lazy optimism. He shows that the new rationalization of industry, extending to so many industries and so many countries, produces what is essentially a new problem, the chronic tendency to displace labor by mechanical instruments, and the failure to distribute purchasing power which can be utilized to consume the enlarged output. Ultimately it is seen to be a question of distribution of income. For under full-working capitalism so large a proportion of the income goes to profits and reserves for enlargement and improvement of the production plant that an early glut becomes inevitable. The only country where this tendency does not occur is Russia, and one of the most vivid chapters gives an account of the great Soviet experiment.

For the western world, however, Mr. Cole sees no such sudden cleavage from the past as a possibility. He sets out the two alternatives, the repair and restoration of capitalism, qualified by a considerable infusion of socialistic methods in control and social services, or its supersession by a socialism involving "national planning import and export boards, a national investment board, and socialization of banking." Mr. Cole plumps for the fuller socialism, because he believes in the possibility of getting workers to work efficiently for a motive of social service, displacing the present scramble for a living and personal gain. Whether this view be accepted or not, the educative value of Mr. Cole's presentation of the critical issue of our age remains unimpaired. It is by far the best book on the world crisis that I have seen.

J. A. HOBSON

Notes From Helsingfors

"Sill and Strömming"

AUTUMN days in Finland are marked by great activity on the part of the fishing fleet for the "Sill and Strömming" season. The waters between the islands outside Helsingfors are alive with little sailing boats landing catches of sill—a kind of herring—and strömming—a sprat or sardine. Few Finnish housewives like to be without a supply of these two staple forms of diet, and it is at the October fish markets that they replenish their store of them. The fish are cured in various ways and a canned variety also is becoming popular. Helsingfors presents a picturesque and animated sight when the fish market is being held. There is great rivalry among the boats for the most advantageous positions by the quay-side. But as there is not room to accommodate them all in this way, planks are placed across from boat to boat. Thus customers, if their balance is good, can wander about in the maze of little masts to visit their favorite fishmonger.

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Yo-Yo In Finland

The Finnish tourist industry has experienced a good year in spite of world-wide hindrances to international travel. The number of foreign visitors during the 1932 season was 16,704, an increase of 2500 above the figure for 1931. Swedish tourists formed the largest group, Americans came third, Germans fourth, and Britishers fifth. The Tourist Union made marked progress during the summer in organizing travel facilities. One of the things which surprised some visitors was the absence of spinning Yo-Yos. And yet some of them discovered that the Yo-Yos they had brought with them from London were marked "Made in Finland." They were, however, unobtainable in the stores here until the beginning of October. Thereafter Helsingfors made up for lost time, taxi drivers as well as children becoming enthusiastic fans.

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Colorful Galoshes

Galoshes of many colors, materials and shapes are common in the streets of Helsingfors. Yet visitors to the city are surprised at the rarity of umbrellas and mackintoshes despite the fact that spring and autumn are often very wet in Finland. The galoshes are frequently a decorative addition to a costume and they serve to keep the feet warm as well as dry. Once their feet are well housed, however, Finlanders seem to be oblivious to the elements. Umbrellas are said to be owned by only one in every ten of the inhabitants of Helsingfors.

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Sunshine And Gardens

Exceptionally long hours of daylight and sunshine in summertime give Finnish horticulturists a certain advantage over gardeners in lower latitudes. A special feature of this year's autumn fruit exhibition was a display of home-grown grapes. Extra daylight certainly seemed to have given them a specially delicious flavor. More than 70 varieties of apple and some fine plums were also shown. A recent development which has delighted flower lovers in Helsingfors is the appearance of a number of small public gardens in the city, abundantly stocked with blooming plants and flowering shrubs.